

LAST RITES.

The Funeral Services at Long Branch and Progress of Train to Washington.

Uncovered Bowed Heads Express Their Deep Sorrow Along the Line.

Arrival of Train in Washington and Impressive Services.

Comments of the Foreign Press.

THE BODY AT ELBERON.

NEW YORK, September 21.—The Post's Long Branch special says: The president's left hand is laid across his breast after a manner he had in life. This was done in order to make resemblance nearer to life. No body will be allowed to enter the death chamber which has been put in order as it was when the president was brought to Elberon. The body is so greatly sunken that artificial means had to be resorted to to give his clothes the appearance of fitting. In addition to the natural shrinking from his illness the operation connected with the autopsy has left the body in even a more emaciated state. A plaster cast was taken of his face yesterday as well as of his right hand. In taking the cast of his hand it was somewhat discolored so this hand will not be seen. The effect of oil used upon his face prior to taking the cast, disfigured his features and somewhat slightly altered the color of his face so that the appearance is very much less natural than it was just after death. The president had a massive head and large bones show very prominently and his cheeks are fallen in. His beard has been so arranged about the parotid gland as to conceal that scar and arrangements have been made about the pillow which still further conceals the swelling which swelled away his life. The undertaker says, in his opinion, that it will not be safe to expose the body after it leaves here. The effects of the fluids in embalming are such as to have already hardened the features. A number of journalists who have been so closely watching the president's case all these weeks were given an opportunity for the first view of the body. Sentries stood at either side of the entrance to the coffin which lay in the hallway of the lower floor with a soldier at the head and foot of it. The coffin was black, with silver handles, and black rods along the side and upon the top was a silver plate with the inscription. The coffin is lined with white satin. Only the face and shoulders were visible, and all one needed to know was that all that remained of James A. Garfield lay there to recall features so familiar during life. The face to those who knew General Garfield only from portraits could not be recognized; even the features were no longer natural. There was an expression about the lower lip which those who knew him best would recognize. The cheeks were gone, and the brow had lost the massive appearance which characterized it in life. The involuntary whispered remark of all as they gazed upon the loved form with a shudder was: "I never should have recognized him. How he must have suffered!" The shrunken form told how much was most marvellous that he had lived so long. As the crowd slowly entered and left the hall the bell of the little chapel in the distance was tolled. Its tones could be only faintly heard above the roar of the train.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

LONG BRANCH, September 21.—At 9:30 o'clock Chief Justice Waite, Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Secretary and Mrs. Windom, Secretary and Mrs. Hunt, Postmaster General and Mrs. James, Secretary Lincoln and Kirkwood and MacVeagh arrived at the Franklin cottage and the doors were closed to visitors. Religious services were conducted by Rev. Chas. J. Young, of Long Branch, at the request of Mrs. Garfield. There were present besides the family and attendants, members of the cabinet and their wives and a few personal friends, numbering in all not more than fifty. When the moment for services was announced the windows and doors were closed and the most solemn silence prevailed.

Immediately after the conclusion of the services Mrs. Garfield, accompanied by her son Harry, Colonel Swain, Colonel and Mrs. Rockwell, Miss Mollie Garfield, Dr. Boynton and C. O. Rockwell, left the cottage and boarded the first coach. The cabinet and their wives followed and took seats in the second coach. Mrs. Garfield was heavily veiled, and while passing to the train she exhibited the same fortitude which characterized her manner throughout. In addition to the immediate members of the family the following composed the party on the train:

Dr. Reuben.
Private Secretary Brown.
Executive Clerk Warren Young.
John R. Van Warner, chief clerk postoffice department.
John Jamison, of the railway mail service.
Ridgely Hunt, son of the secretary of the navy.
C. F. James, son of the postmaster-general.
Mr. J. Stone, private secretary to Secretary Lincoln.
Ex-Sheriff Daggett, of Brooklyn.
Colonel H. C. Corbin and other attendants upon the late president and Mrs. Garfield during their sojourn here.
Just before the train was ready to start the following New Jersey state officials, accompanied by the legislature, arrived and acted as a guard of honor:
Gov. Geo. C. Ludlow.
Major-General Mott.
Adjutant-General Wm. S. Striker.
Quartermaster-General Lewis Perrine.
General Willoughby Weston.
General Bird W. Spencer.
Col. S. Perrine.
Secretary of State James B. Hall.
Comptroller E. J. Anderson.
Treasurer Geo. M. Wright.
Private secretary to Governor James D. Nass.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock the casket was removed from the cottage and placed in the third coach. Attendants and others who accompanied the party took seats in the fourth car. At 10 o'clock the train started from the cottage, moving from the grounds very slowly. The train reached Elberon station at 10:12 a. m. and ran up the road about a quarter of a mile from the station, where it halted. At this point the special train which brought President Arthur and Gen. Grant from New York was run along side and guards were stationed in the vicinity to prevent any annoyance from the crowd, there being from 500 to 600 people in the immediate neighborhood. As soon as President Arthur's train was stopped alongside the train which bore the remains of the president, General Grant stepped across and entered the second car of the funeral train, and General Grant took the second from the last seat on the right hand side of the car, and President Arthur sat in the next seat in front of General Grant by himself. The seat next in front of that in which Arthur sat was occupied by Secretary Blaine. As the train moved off President Arthur had his hands on the back of Secretary Blaine's seat and was leaning forward engaged in conversation with Blaine.

ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The train bearing the remains of the late President Garfield arrived at 4:11 p. m. The people were assembled about the depot to do honor to the illustrious dead, every avenue and approach being densely packed with citizens. A large force of police were on duty and the immediate approaches to the depot were roped off and closed against all save those participating in the ceremonies, or who held special cards of admission to the depot. The military were drawn up against the east side of Sixth street with right flank resting on Pennsylvania avenue. Upon the opposite street nearest the depot was a long line of carriages preceded by the hearse, which was drawn up directly at the main gate of the Sixth street side.

THE HEARSE.

used was furnished by Undertaker Speare, of this city, and is known as the Centennial hearse, it having been awarded the prize at the centennial exhibition. It was draped in black of rich and heavy material, wholly unrelieved by any other color, and was drawn by six iron grey horses, whose trappings were also draped in sombre black. Just before the train entered the depot the platform was cleared by the police, and the officers of the army and navy to the number of 150 formed in single rank upon the left of the arriving train. As the train slowly rolled into the depot every head upon the platform was uncovered.

STILLNESS AS OF THE GRAVE.

pervaded the vast throng, which for more than an hour had been waiting by the roadside. Soon Mrs. Garfield, assisted by Secretary Blaine, descended from the car, taking his arm upon her right and that of her son Harry upon her left, walked directly to the carriage in waiting. Her face was completely concealed by a heavy black veil which hung nearly to the ground, and whatever emotions she may have experienced were sacred from the sight of those who gazed on her. She entered the state carriage and was followed by her daughter, Mollie Garfield, her son Harry, Mrs. Rockwell and Miss Rockwell. President Arthur leaned upon the arm of Senator Jones. Grant was present. The cabinet, physicians and attendants, MacVeagh and wife and two sons followed. The first three carriages were reserved for the ladies of the party who did not accompany the procession to the capitol. After they had moved on a short distance from the entrance the coffin appeared, borne upon the shoulders of eight soldiers of the 2d artillery detailed from the arsenal barracks. On the right, in single file, and headed by Adjutant General Drum, were the officers of the navy under the lead of Rear Admiral Nichols. As the coffin was borne to the hearse the Marine band, stationed across the street, played "Nearer My God, to Thee," while every head was bowed and many eyes were dimmed by the strains of this sweetly familiar hymn.

The hush that had fallen upon the scene and the grief on thousands of faces made a picture with shadings that years cannot efface from the memory of those who stood about the bier of the dead president. After the coffin had been placed in the hearse, the remainder of the party entered the carriages and took places in the procession. President Arthur's carriage followed immediately after the hearse, and in it were President Arthur, Blaine, Chief Justice Waite and Windom. A carriage containing Mrs. Garfield and daughter was driven down Pennsylvania avenue to Four-and-a-half street and thence to the residence of MacVeagh, whose guests they were during the day.

THE PROCESSION.

As soon as the last of the presidential party had entered the carriages the signal was given by bugle and the military escort formed in line and the head of the procession started on its way to the capitol in the following order:

Platoon of mounted police.
General Ayres and mounted staff,
Washington light infantry and band,
Union Veteran corps,
National Rifles,
Washington Light Guards,
Capital City Guards,
U. S. Marine band and drum corps, 58 men,
Detachment U. S. marines,
Second U. S. Artillery band,
Four companies heavy artillery,
One light battery,
Washington and Columbia Commanderies of Knights Templar.

Then followed the hearse flanked on either side by a single line of army and navy officers, among them being General Sherman and Generals Drum, Meigs, Sackett, Poe, Dodge, McKewer, Ruggles, Breck, Colonel Barr and about fifty others; and Rear Admiral Nichols, Commodore English and Rickard, Pay Director Tooker, Captain DeKraft and Captain C. H. Wells, Commanders Howell, Manly, Howison and Law, Lieutenants Schraeder, Belden, Wainwright, Bartlett, Stockton and Sibley and about fifty others of the navy. After the hearse came the carriage of President Arthur with mounted policemen on either side and following it was half a dozen other carriages with members of the cabinet and others who had accompanied

the remains from Elberon. A platoon of mounted police brought up the rear with muffled drums and solemn funeral dirge. The funeral procession moved slowly up the avenue.

A MASS OF PEOPLE.

lined the sidewalks all the way from Sixth street to the east front of the Capitol, and along this portion of the route the crowd was apparently as great as upon the president's inaugural procession. No sound was heard save that from the feet of the moving men and horses. Hats were removed and heads bowed as by common impulse of deep and unfeigned grief as the procession moved toward the Capitol. Here at the east front a vast assemblage had congregated to view the funeral cortege. At the foot of the steps was a double file of senators and representatives, headed by their respective officers, waiting in respectful silence to escort the remains into the rotunda. At 5:30 p. m. the head of the procession moved around the south side and arrived at the east front of the Capitol, the arms of the military being reversed and bands playing the Dead March. Order was then given to carry arms, and the troops came to right face, while the muffled beat of drums the hearse and its attendant train of carriages drew slowly up in front of the escort. A hush came over the multitude, and

HEADS WERE UNCOVERED.

as the coffin was carefully lifted from the hearse. The officers of the army and navy drew up in parallel lines on either side of the hearse, and the Marine band played again with much sentiment "Nearer My God to Thee," as with solemn tread the remains of President Garfield were borne into the rotunda and placed upon a catafalque. Senators and representatives preceded and ranged themselves on each side of the dais. Close behind the coffin walked President Arthur and Secretary Blaine, who were followed by Chief Justice Waite and Secretary Windom. General Grant and Hunt, Lincoln and MacVeagh, Kirkwood and Postmaster General James, Rockwell and Swain, and Corbin and Private Secretary Brown.

At 5:25 p. m. the lid of the coffin was opened and the face of the late president was exposed. Noiselessly Arthur and Blaine approached and gazed upon the face of the dead, and then slowly and sadly passed out of the hall. A line was formed by Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, and one by one those present advanced and gazed at the emaciated and discolored face. The public at large was then admitted and hundreds of persons testified by their reverential conduct and mournful countenances the sorrow which they felt on looking upon the features of their murdered president.

As the shadows of night began to fall the vast dome of the capitol was illuminated and the dim light falling upon the mournful drappings of the rotunda and upon the still face of the dead president, served to heighten the solemnity of the scene. On leaving the capitol this evening Arthur was driven directly to the residence of Senator Jones, of Nevada.

PLANS AT DENVER.

DENVER, September 21.—The Abraham Lincoln Post No. 8 of the Grand Army of the Republic met this afternoon and resolved to drape their post in mourning for six months and to hold appropriate public funeral ceremonies on the day of interment in Cleveland. They invite all soldiers, federals and co-federates, and all posts in the department of the mountains to join them on the solemn occasion.

A MONUMENT TO GARFIELD.

A number of prominent and influential citizens held an informal meeting to-day to take steps for the raising of subscriptions throughout the state for the erection of a monument to Garfield. Another meeting will be held to-morrow at which committees and officers will be appointed to take the matter in charge. A good amount of subscriptions have already been promised. Their plan is to raise subscriptions in this state and requesting other states to do the same. When collected the subscriptions of various states is to be placed in the hands of a national committee to be appointed to superintend the erection of the monument at Washington. Subscriptions are not to exceed twenty-five dollars each. Various newspaper offices and banks in this city are designated as places to receive subscriptions.

UNIVERSAL SYMPATHY.

SANTA FE, N. M., September 21.—A largely attended meeting was held here last night to take action in reference to the death of the president, at which Governor Sheldon presided. Committees were appointed in anticipation of any general programme of observance which may be announced from Washington. The whole city is draped and business was suspended at noon yesterday.

PREPARATIONS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The district commissioners held a meeting to-day and promulgated the following: It becomes the duty of the sorrowful commissioners to announce to the people of the District of Columbia the death of the president of the United States, who expired at Long Branch at 10:35 p. m., September 19th. Illustrations in arms, in halls of legislation, and as chief magistrate of the Union; the nation mourns his sad and untimely decease and mourns in sorrow at the dispensation of the Great Ruler of the universe. As a slight expression of universal feeling in this national bereavement the commissioners direct that the public offices and business of the district, including the public schools, be closed and suspended until further orders, and that the public buildings of the district be appropriately draped in mourning. And they earnestly recommend to their fellow-citizens the observance of perfect quiet and order during the progress of the burial of the nation's dead and such manifestations of respect and sorrow as befits so solemn an occasion. The district militia are ordered to hold in readiness for any duty to which they may be assigned under orders of the general of the army.

"THE MARTYR PRESIDENT" ORDER TO THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The following was issued this evening by General Sherman: General Order No. 71. The following orders by the secretary of war announces to

the army the death of J. A. Garfield, president of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1881.

With profound sorrow the secretary of war announces to the army that Jas. A. Garfield, president of the United States, died at Elberon, N. J., at 25 minutes before 11 o'clock, on the evening of Sept. 19th, 1881. The great grief which is felt by the nation at the untimely death of the president will be especially felt by the army in whose service he bore so conspicuous a part during the war of the rebellion. In him the army has lost a beloved commander-in-chief, friend, and comrade, and proper honor should be paid to the memory of the late chief magistrate of the nation at the headquarters of each military department and division and at each military station. The general of the army will give necessary instructions.

[Signed] ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Sec'y.
HOW THE DEATH OF GARFIELD IS RECEIVED ABROAD.

LONDON, September 21.—The Times says the death of President Garfield is regarded hardly less than a national calamity, and all ranks, from the queen to the peasant, express heartfelt sympathy for an injured nation. Even among Russian nihilists Guitau's crime excites nothing but loathing execration. Flags on all the American consulate legations throughout Europe are at half-mast.

The career of President Garfield is of the kind which appeals to the best feelings and most cherished traditions of our people. His early poverty, manual independence, hard-won attainments, and his integrity of character had caused his career to be watched. He was a man of exceptional powers and brilliant promise, and he was regarded as standing out very distinctly from among the majority of politicians. There is perhaps less reason for fear of a disastrous political consequence from the sudden transfer of power to the vice president in the present instance than on any former occasion. It is clear that Vice President Arthur, who assumes supreme authority, will be restrained by obligations which public opinion will not allow him if he desired to ignore. Garfield's high and admirable qualities are lost to his country, and the United States will not be soon again gratified by the sight of so typical an American at the White House. His short administration, however, will not be barren of important political consequences, if it has put an end to the invasion of executive power by the senate, and if it should lead as it seems probable to the serious consideration of the existing constitutional system as far as relations of vice presidency to the presidency are concerned.

PARIS, September 21.—The Galvani's Messenger prints the announcement of the death surrounded by a mourning border, and has an eloquent tribute to Garfield's virtues. President Grey telegraphed a message of condolence. Le Paris says: "As a supreme homage to a noble victim, all people ought henceforth ignore the name of murderer."

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—The news of the death of President Garfield awakened unusual sympathy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 21.—The czar will send a message of sympathy. The death of President Garfield inspires unfeigned sorrow.

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.—The death of Garfield excites profound regret.

ROME, Sept. 21.—King Humbert telegraphed the United States condolence for himself and the queen.

VIENNA, Sept. 21.—The Allgemeine Zeitung describes the death of President Garfield as a heavy blow to America. It says what a worse fate, Arthur succeeds.

PARIS, September 21.—An American flag draped with crape appears on the Grand hotel. All the newspapers eulogize President Garfield and express profound regret at his death. They note the fact that he was the architect of his own fortunes and extol his simple mode of life and his wife's courage.

Le Temps representative of the wide class of moderate republicans says: "His name has been rendered imperishable by fate. During the few months he possessed power he, by virtue and integrity, surpassed all hopes. He was elected to the presidency as fairly as a man could be, but as stricken he became the respected representative of the entire nation. This does honor both to himself and his country. We hope President Arthur will reduce party spirit to silence and that he will be the president of a republic, not of a section of the republican party."

DUBLIN, September 21.—The land league, at its weekly meeting, passed resolutions of sympathy with the American people.

LONDON, September 21.—The stock exchange voted to adjourn on Saturday or any day the New York stock exchange may designate, it having the deepest sympathy with the loss sustained by the American people in the death of President Garfield, and with a desire to show special mark of respect. The New York exchange being notified of this sentiment hearty acknowledgment recognizing the friendly and fraternal feeling.

LONDON, September 21.—Minister Lowell has called a meeting of the Americans on Saturday afternoon to express grief and condolence. The whole diplomatic corps left cards with the legation.

LONDON, September 21.—Among the callers yesterday at the American embassy here were most of the representatives of foreign governments and Lord Derby West, the newly-appointed British minister to Washington, and Bishop Simpson.

LONDON, September 21.—Provincial papers rival those of London in expressions of the sympathy felt. The Manchester Guardian says: "To be cut off like Lincoln is less trying to on-lookers. His countrymen will best honor his memory by the common sense with which the American public opinion is uniformly controlled."

The Liverpool Courier heads an article "The Martyr President" and says, "We consider the most appropriate comfort to the American people are the words of Garfield himself at the time of the death of Lincoln, 'The government at Washington still lives.'"

Acrostic

Glorious manhood at an end! The nation is benighted,
All the future's promise quick by fell assassin blighted!
Recent grief, yet years to come oft shall hear the story,
Fame undying hovers now around that mantle gory.
In our hearts the patriot's name shrined shall be forever,
Each fond memory treasured dear, to be forgotten never.
Lincoln joined by Garfield is the country's martyrs mating,
Dead, yet living! Let us live, their virtues emulating!

WILL R. THORNTON.

Colorado Springs, September 20.

"Garfield is Dead."

What's life worth, pray?
Worth to keep or pay?
To take or throw away,
Hope and fear,
What's life worth?
Worth a tear.

He fought the fight

Bravely
While the nation waited
Gravely:
He whom we loved so well
Fought and did not win.
We mourn, when we hear his knell,
Is it a sin?

HUGH MITCHELL.

Colorado Springs, September 20, 1881.

DENVER NEWS.

Preparations for Monday—The Decorations of the Union Depot.

DENVER, September 22.—The mayor has issued a proclamation that all places of business, including saloons, be closed next Monday from 6 a. m. till 6 p. m. At the special meeting of the council \$250 was appropriated toward defraying the expense of the funeral services Monday. The county commissioners have donated \$250 and the state \$300 for the same purpose, making a total donation of \$800.

The display on Monday at the funeral services for the dead president promises to have the greatest number of men in line ever seen in Colorado. The military will turn out in full, city, county and state authorities and Masonic and other organizations will turn out strong. The board of trade will also turn out in the procession. They have resolved to keep their headquarters draped in mourning for six months.

Over fifteen hundred yards of drapery and a large number of flags are used in the decoration of the Union depot. All the general offices in the building are elaborately draped. The projectors of the national Garfield monument scheme held another formal meeting to-day, but nothing was done in the matter. Another meeting will be held to-morrow, when definite arrangements will probably be made.

The Julesburg short line from Denver to Omaha lacks but seven miles of track for completion. This road will shorten the distance between Denver and Omaha seventy-one miles, and shorten the time several hours. The end of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road is twenty-five miles west of Indianola, Nebraska, and have contracted for building a hundred miles of road beyond there, which will bring the road inside of the state line. This seems to indicate conclusively that this road will soon be completed to Denver, giving a through and direct line to Chicago.

THE TRIBUNE SUITS.

Although it cannot be learned officially, it is stated on good authority that the grand jury have found two true bills against the Tribune publishing company for criminal libel in publishing attacks on Governor Evans and the management of the D. & N. O. railroad.

County Treasurer Potter returned from Denver yesterday morning where he has been in attendance at the annual meeting of the grand lodge of Masons.

Many of the churches were being draped in mourning yesterday as a recognition of sympathy and regard felt for the late President Garfield.

Mr. H. R. Fowler has accepted the position in Captain DeCoursey's office created by the departure for the east of Mr. Samuel Parish.

OUT WEST.

The Nellie Boyd combination will open a week's engagement in Leadville on Monday next.

Pueblo only issues licenses for periods of six months, and requires payment in advance.

Burton, the stage robber, plead not guilty in the United States district court and earnestly believes that he will be acquitted. "Moss Agate," the well-known San Juan mining correspondent, denies most emphatically that the mines of that section are played out.

Ex-Governor Carney, well-known throughout the west, died at Topeka on last Monday.

The Pueblo county democratic convention meets at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

An inexhaustible deposit of nodulated selenite or properly cement rock has been discovered in the vicinity of Trinidad.

The third annual fair of the Larimer county agricultural and mechanical association opened on Wednesday last under the most favorable of prospects at Fort Collins.

Huerfano county farmers are offering \$1.50 and \$2 per day and board for farm laborers and cannot get them at that price.

There is talk of building a sixty room hotel costing \$30,000 at Gunnison City.

A woman attempted at Denver on Wednesday last to shoot Clay Wilson, the man who shot Jim Moon.

The authorities of Eureka, Nevada, have a requisition from the governor of Nevada for Allison, the Conejos county desperado.

It is reported that Jesse James, the robber and bandit, is living in the vicinity of Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Marshall Bohm, of Ruby, Camp, has killed his man. The shooting was intentional and unprovoked, and the citizens threaten to lynch Bohm.

Messrs. Maitland & Co., the Huerfano street grocers, are doing a good business. The attention of our readers, is called to the business locals in another column.

George Watson was arraigned before Justice Bentley yesterday charged with selling liquor without the requisite state license. He was fined \$20 and the costs incurred in the prosecution of the case.

To accommodate the business men of the city Mr. James A. Morlan has made a change in the hours for meals at the National hotel. Dinner hour is now from 12 to 2, and supper from 6 to 7.30.

Mrs. Dr. C. E. Edwards left for Philadelphia via Denver and the Kansas Pacific yesterday. She was accompanied as far as Denver by the doctor and Mrs. Major Garner.

Mr. P. E. Neenan, of Tipton, Iowa, died in this city yesterday at the residence of Judge McMorris. The remains were embalmed by Messrs. Reynolds & Westerfield and will be sent to his former home for interment.

Messrs. Frank Hale, A. Sagenford and C. E. Edwards went to Denver yesterday afternoon as delegates to the annual gathering of the Colorado grand commandery from the Pike's Peak commandery of this city.

Mr. Samuel Parish, for some months past with Captain De Coursey, the real estate agent, left for the east on last night's train. He has not fully concluded whether he will return to Colorado Springs or not.

The Nevada avenue Herdic coach will in the future run on Tejon street between Chas. street and Pike's Peak avenue, thus saving the Nevada avenue patrons the trouble of crossing over to Nevada.

Through a private letter received in this city yesterday we learn that on Saturday last the following named Colorado Springs residents met at the Palmer house, Chicago: John Hundley and wife, Mr. Pugsley and wife, A. Sutton and wife, B. F. Crowell and the Misses Crowell.

The time of the college memorial service for President Garfield has been changed from Friday to Monday in order to comply with the proclamation issued by Acting Governor Tabor. There will be a regular session to-day, but no session after the services of Monday morning.

Our citizens should extend to the Herdic coaches their utmost support. Messrs. Stevens and Rouse have incurred considerable expense in placing the coaches upon our streets and it is not to be said that the residents show a lack of appreciation and support.

The Garfield memorial service will take place at the opera house on Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, instead of to-day. The programme as arranged by the pastors of the various churches will be published in due time.

The funeral of Mr. A. D. Towne will take place at the family residence, corner of Chas. street this afternoon at four o'clock. The Rev. W. L. Stutz will preach the funeral sermon.

Senator Hill came down from Denver yesterday morning and returned on the afternoon train. He regretted making so short a visit as he desired to see more of the city and its people. He intends to visit the city again soon and remain several days, if he is not called to Washington to attend an extra session of the senate.

As will be seen from the schedule of publications printed in the column of "College Notes," the hour for opening the library has been changed from 11 a. m. to 10 a. m. The library will be open for the drawing of books to citizens of Colorado Springs, forty minutes (from 10 to 10:40 a. m.) every day except Saturdays and Sunday. There is no charge connected with the use of the library except a fine of five cents per day, which is incurred whenever a volume drawn is kept longer than one week.

The members of the Sabbath school and congregation of the Baptist church will have an excursion to Manitou, Saturday, September 24. Fare for the round trip, adults 25 cents. Tickets will be furnished children of the Sabbath school free. Fare from Manitou to cañon, above the Iron Spring, from 15 to 25 cents. Infant class free. Train will leave Colorado Springs at 9 a. m., instead of 10 a. m., as announced on Sabbath; returning, leave Manitou at 5 p. m. All members of the church congregation and friends are cordially invited to attend and bring their lunch with them.

A colored boy by the name of Madden yesterday took a pocket-book containing \$16 from the lunch basket of Miss Giddings, one of the teachers at the public school. As soon as he secured the money he left the school room and came down town. The first thing that he purchased with his ill-gotten wealth was eight Herdic coach tickets and a jack knife. Soon afterward he was arrested by Marshal Beall, and upon being questioned said that he had found the pocket-book in the street. The boy is now in jail, and he will probably be sent to the industrial school at Golden, as this is not his first offense.

Our readers will doubtless remember the account we gave of the recent establishment in this city of an asylum for half orphans and friendless children, of which Miss Hancock is matron. We learn that six children have been already received and more are expected soon. Bedding and clothing are needed by these destitute little ones. If any of our citizens have comforts, sheets, pillow-cases, etc., or children's clothing or second-hand garments to be remodeled for their use which they wish to devote to this object, they may leave them with Mrs. Mary Rice, one of the committee of supply, at Col. De LaVergne's corner of Walsch and Pike's Peak avenue. If any of our citizens wish to aid by money, as some have generously done, they can hand their gifts to the treasurer, I. Bentley, Esq., at his office in Union block.

Colorado Springs for the capital.

Arthur and Blaine came together very frequently in the despatches.

Whatever other faults the press of Colorado has, it is at least just and kind to all its contemporaries.

The paper in Central appears to be very angry because it was charged that Judge Belford wrote its Tabor editorial.

The Leadville Herald alleges that Senator Hill talked politics in a store for two hours. Some dreadful conspiracy must be on foot.

Mr. Thomas F. Dawson has been made editor of the Inter-Ocean. Mr. Dawson has conducted this paper with marked ability during the past month.

Our exchanges show that there is quite a strong under current of popular sentiment in favor of Colorado Springs. Its advantages are so conspicuous that they are universally recognized.

The Central organ has a good deal to say against railroad candidates. Does this mean that Teller is to be abandoned for Belford, or is the former no longer an attorney of the Union Pacific?

Much of our report this morning is nearly a day behind. Matter that was to have been rushed came slowly last night. As every detail is of interest at this time, we publish all that is received.

The San Carlos Indian reservation in Arizona contains 2,304,000 acres. It is watered by the Black river and is one of the most fertile spots in Arizona. These Indians can hardly afford to fight.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company has filed papers establishing a sinking fund. It arranges for the redemption of the bonds so that the principal will be extinguished in thirty years.

The Denver Republican has a new city editor, Mr. George E. Allen, of Buffalo. Mr. Allen has occupied responsible positions in the east, and is highly esteemed by his fellow journalists in Buffalo.

We published yesterday the address to the voters of Colorado prepared by the committee of eleven. It is an admirable document, and states in a brief forcible manner, the reasons why Colorado Springs should be selected for the capital.

The effort to raise the Mason fund is hardly a wise one. Mason, in firing the shot at Guiteau, committed an unpardonable breach of discipline and should be punished. Mason was a guard and this makes his shot particularly unpardonable.

England's national debt is about \$3,500,000,000. It appears to give but little anxiety notwithstanding the fact it is so large, and no special effort is made to reduce it. The reduction last year was \$30,000,000. The largest reduction since 1868.

The difficulty of making the government of the Indian question as we see it is that the government is too far away.—Leadville Herald.

And possibly the government says we are too near to get the prospective.

Hon. James F. Wilson seems to be sure of an election to the United States senate from Iowa. Mr. Wilson was a distinguished member of the house in the reconstruction period, and has always been considered one of the strongest republicans in his state.

A Countess in England, has lately attempted to start the fashion of wearing dresses made from goods of English production. It is claimed that if the ladies of the country will only unite in this matter there will be no trouble in giving the mills all the work of which they are capable.

During the past week there have been interviews with gentlemen in different parts of the state and the reports are most encouraging. We find earnest friends in the least expected quarters. The more the situation is studied the more confident we are of success.

The most valuable contributions to the early history of this country are being made by Francis Parkman. He has carefully gathered his data by the study of original documents. At present he is preparing to write about Montcalm and is investigating for material in the colonial documents in the record office in England.

We publish elsewhere a letter suggesting that no party conventions be held this fall so that there may be more candidates for office and more votes cast. We do not endorse the remedy proposed, but think the danger of a light vote none too strongly stated. How to draw out the full vote of El Paso county on the capital question is worthy of the most careful consideration, and the letter we publish will serve to agitate the question.

The Chronicle sums up the situation of the Canon convention as follows:

Denver seems to have been unreasonably scared over the recent Canon City convention. The Tribune appears to have fancied it was going to move the capital then and there. It gloats over the fact that Leadville got ten votes and Pueblo one, but strangely omits to notice that Denver got none at all. The Tribune seems to be unaware of the fact that the capital can only be moved by a vote of the people, and that the Canon City convention was merely a preliminary skirmish in which nobody cared to show his hand. It may not "eventuate," to use the Tribune's language, that the capital comes here—but it must be evident to the Tribune that it won't stay at Denver.

The terrible law of suspects has been put in force again in Russia. This law is one of the most severe, as it is one of the most despotic ever known. It provides that the government may arrest and imprison any one suspected of a crime against the state or against the czar. A man is perhaps arrested, taken to Siberia, and never heard of or seen again by his family, simply because he is suspected. There is no trial, no chance to say a word in self defense, but on the street or at home the arrest is made and the unhappy victim buried forever in some Siberian mill or dungeon.

The Chittain commenting on our article reflecting on Governor Pitkin for not having taken some action to keep the Jicarillo Apaches out of the state says:

In the first place we have no reliable information that there are any Apaches in the state. In the second, if they have crossed the border then in thousand strong we do not imagine how Governor Pitkin could be held any more responsible for it than for an uprising in the Sultan's dominions, for it is hardly to be supposed that even the most inveterate enemy of the executive would require him to stand guard and challenge every renegade red skin who attempted to steal a march on Colorado soil.

In the first place, as the Chittain is a newspaper, it ought to have some reliable information regarding the settlement of a band of Apaches in this state, since a reservation has not been set apart for them and is now occupied by these Indians. Our complaint against Governor Pitkin is not that he did not prevent some Apaches from making an incursion into this state. It is that he has allowed a reservation to be set apart in Colorado for a band of hostile Apaches, and to be occupied by them without a protest. It may be claimed that he did not know of it. But the ignorance is just as culpable. Proper watchfulness for Colorado's interests should have made him acquainted with what was going on in southern Colorado. It is probable that this band of Apaches will give us more trouble than the whole Ute tribe.

Persons familiar with the Apaches know that this tribe is one of the most dangerous in New Mexico. It has been at constant war with the soldiers, settlers and miners since New Mexico was acquired. The brave Burnside, who died a few days ago, bore for nearly thirty years scars of wounds inflicted by them. There are equitable reasons why we should not have demanded the entire removal of the Utes. New Mexico, Arizona and Utah have many more Indians than we have, and it is selfish for us to try and crowd all of ours out of them, especially since Kansas and other eastern states did not do this to us. But there was no good reason why we should furnish territory for New Mexican Indians.

We emphasize this criticism because Governor Pitkin has so assiduously tried to make capital out of this Indian question. When he was in Washington he favored the settlement of the Ute question there agreed upon, but on his return he found this unpopular and abandoned Senator Hill to fight alone. In 1870, while the Meeker women were still captives, and General Adams with a few others had gone to try and effect their deliverance, Governor Pitkin demanded the immediate advance of the troops. As this would have certainly caused the death of General Adams and the captives, caused terrible bloodshed on the line of our three hundred miles of undefended settlements, without accomplishing anything that could not be brought about through peaceful measures, we called the dispatch of the governor inhuman. Commendable zeal in behalf of the state did not require it. It was only sent for political effect. As the governor has tried to float into popular favor by this means, it is perfectly legitimate to criticize him for not knowing that a band of Apaches was given a reservation in this state and protesting against it.

SECOND THOUGHTS.

The first news of the death of President Garfield caused such deep sorrow that little else was thought of. Now there is time for more deliberation. The country within a few hours has changed its chief magistrate and the change has excited but little thought or attention. The thought now uppermost in the minds of the people is that Garfield is dead, and not that Arthur is president. This shows the stability of our institutions and the respect for constitutional law in the hearts of the people. A large political party which cast within a few votes as many as Garfield received, did not dream of showing any opposition. The strong faction within the republican party which was opposed to Mr. Arthur, was likewise unrepresentative. No party clique dared oppose the course of our laws. All this is worthy of remark, as it illustrates the strength and stability of a republican government founded on the intelligence of the people. Such strength and stability is possessed by no monarchy in Europe, much as republican governments are despised by them. When the czar of Russia was assassinated, the new czar ascended a throne surrounded and stayed by the military. Arthur was unattended save by the civil officers.

It is not likely that the change will affect the country commercially more than it has politically. A gentleman in Denver in an interview with a Tribune reporter said that he thought at first he would sell his stocks but finally concluded there would be no immediate change and there will not be. It is true the large operators on Wall street might combine and cause a temporary panic, but they would as little dare to do this as a political agitator would dare to attempt the overthrow of Arthur. Stocks will vary but little in price and business will be as good as usual. There will be no financial panic.

The extent of our loss is now better understood than at first. Garfield was not simply a man of great experience and ability, but also a man with a grand opportunity to lead the country. He had, to a wonderful degree, the confidence of the best men of both parties. No president since Washington was so highly regarded while in office. This would have enabled him to carry out his proposed reforms with success. With his ability and high purpose, he could have made a splendid use for the country of this opportunity. But it is now impossible. No man in a generation is likely to have another such opportunity. The country has sustained a terrible loss.—Not that Arthur may not make a good president, but it is impossible in the nature of things that he should take Garfield's place.

No Accounting for Tastes.

Pueblo Chieftain. Denver is still chuckling over the Canon City convention. This reminds one very strongly of the bereaved husband who insisted on dancing a jig at his wife's funeral, but then there is no accounting for tastes.

WHAT WILL PRESIDENT ARTHUR DO?

There have been many speculations as to the course which President Arthur will pursue. It is not a pleasant fact, but none the less a true one, that the republican party was divided into two factions shortly after the inauguration of Garfield. These two factions represented in part the bitter struggle which took place at the Chicago convention in 1880. During the campaign these difficulties were buried, but they appeared on the nomination of Robertson. There were then the administration and anti-administration parties. Mr. Arthur allied himself to the latter and did what he could to defeat the confirmation of Robertson. He went further, and, though the vice-president, lobbied at Albany for the return of anti-administration senators. The contest was waged with all the bitterness and hard feeling of a campaign between two distinct political parties. The animosity shown to Mr. Blaine was particularly noticeable. Had any ordinary event at that time made Mr. Arthur the successor of Garfield, undoubtedly it would have led to a change in all the cabinet offices with the possible exception of Lincoln and James, and a total change in the atmosphere of the administration.

This was feared for the first day or two following the shooting of Garfield. The shooting of Garfield was considered the direct result of the bitter warfare made on the administration by President Arthur's friends. Some partisans went so far as to charge that Guiteau was directly inspired to fire the shot by Mr. Conkling. But this opinion was held by few sensible people and by none more than a few days. The mass of the republican party was undoubtedly with Mr. Garfield, and were alarmed at the possible results of Mr. Arthur's accession to the presidency. This feeling was expressed in the press and elsewhere so generally that Mr. Arthur fully understood the temper of the people. Many of the criticisms of Mr. Arthur were very severe, and now will be admitted to have been unjust.

But the seventy-nine days of illness of Garfield have caused an immense change in affairs. The fight over the confirmation of Robertson is as much a thing of the past as the war of the rebellion. The suspicion of Arthur has given way to confidence in his honor, integrity and common sense. The fears of July second and third are believed to be without foundation. It is not believed that Mr. Arthur will attempt a change in Garfield's policy, whatever his own feelings are, because the country, and especially his party, was with Garfield. Probably the cabinet will all place their resignations at President Arthur's disposal, but they will not be accepted. Secretary Blaine and President Arthur have been drawn together by the common calamity, and probably the former will remain in the cabinet, notwithstanding the old fight between himself and Conkling. The country looks up to the members of the cabinet as the personal friends of Garfield, understanding and desirous of carrying out his policy, and it would feel that any change in it was a reflection on the memory of Garfield. Few men could face the indignation it would create. We do not believe however, that Mr. Arthur will be restrained from changing Garfield's cabinet and policy because of this public sentiment, but because of his own delicate feeling and his respect for the memory of Garfield. He will look upon himself, as the country to a great extent looks upon him, as in some measure the executor of Mr. Garfield, who takes up the work which Mr. Garfield has left undone to finish it according to his design. Mr. Arthur is undeniably president, endowed with all the power and responsibility that Garfield had, but still he must honorably feel bound to carry out the policy which Mr. Garfield had begun and in which he has received the nearly unanimous approval of his party and country.

ENGLAND HERSELF AGAIN.

The New York Tribune has an interesting notice of a debate in the house of commons a few days ago, in which Mr. Gladstone administered a crushing rebuke to Mr. Ashmead Bartlett. Mr. Bartlett had criticised the foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone and praised the foreign policy of Disraeli. It was a speech filled with the same arguments and ideas which Disraeli and Salisbury advanced in the upper house. The crushing reply which Mr. Gladstone made was thoroughly appreciated and applauded by the house: not so much because of its sarcasm, but because there had been a change in public sentiment. Jingoism is no longer popular in England. The hollow, tawdry patriotism of the last decade is disappearing, and in its place are sentiments worthy of the land of Milton and Hampden.

This change must give pleasure to those who are in sympathy with the best traditions of the English people. It is only three years since England arrayed herself on the side of a military tyranny, it cannot be called a government, in the southwestern part of Europe. It was not worthy to be considered a European country, because it had only encamped there and for over four centuries maintained its foreign airs. It has opposed every step of progress toward a higher civilization in Europe, and was tried to crush out all noble sentiments in the people among whom it placed its hostile camp. It denied to these people the rights of property, and by systematic brigandage kept them poor. By the most horrible butcheries it strove to crush out the Christian faith, which had survived four centuries of persecution. It regarded it as a crime to breathe the name of liberty. No woman was respected, nothing holy was sacred. When the fortunes of war finally said to this mass of organized tyranny, murder, robbery and lust, you must strike your tents and go back to your own homes, England appeared and said, stay. It knew when it did this that it was blasting the hopes of freedom of the oppressed Greeks in Thessaly and Epirus and denying the full fruits of victory to the brave Montenegrins and Bulgarians. Yet it did this, and why? The jingo party said to uphold England's dignity and give her influence in European affairs. This party thought England's

dignity was worth more than, and was to be maintained at the expense of justice, freedom, morality and Christianity. For a time the English people were pleased by this policy, strange as it may seem. They wanted England's power asserted whether on the side of right or wrong. And Disraeli, after his return from the Berlin conference and making his great speech in the house of lords in which he told, not what he had done to spread the blessings of liberty, or maintain the great principles of justice embodied in the British constitution, but what he had done for England's glory received an ovation which few of the men of his time had received. It is not pleasant to think of this.

But the scene has changed. The same sentiments which were so loudly applauded three years ago are now greeted with laughter or contempt. It may be that we overestimated the change in public sentiment, but we prefer not to think so. England has been a friend of the oppressed and we wish to regard her so now. She has been too great to be unjust, and noble enough to risk her influence by siding with the weak and friendless. Say what we will against England, whatever that is just in our laws, free in our constitution, sacred in our homes and noble in our history comes from our mother country. It is right that England should have influence in foreign affairs but that influence should be wielded in sympathy with her best traditions, and by men who would most enhance England's glory by securing to other nations the possession of her free institutions and the blessings of her civilization.

LITERARY.

THE OCEANIC HARPER.

The October Harper is the first of the October magazines to make its appearance, and one will have enough entertainment from reading its contents to last until long after the others make their appearance. It is always difficult to tell when the best Harper is at hand, but the October number is certainly one of the very best ever published. The illustrations are unusually fine and the articles are varied enough and interesting enough to please the most critically inclined reader.

For those who were born, or who have ever lived in New England, the contribution by William Hamilton Gibson will be full of interest. Mr. Gibson is not only a graceful and poetical writer, but is an artist as well, and in his article, "A Berkshire Road," he has some of the most delightful sketches imaginable. The writer describes New England scenes among the Berkshire hills of western Massachusetts, and with his pen and pencil brings back familiar scenes from which one has perhaps long been absent. It is rare for one man to write and sketch, and to do both equally well, and yet Mr. Gibson has this power, and his article is as interesting as a poem and his drawings are works of true art. The next number of interest is "Journalistic London," by Joseph Hutton. This is his first paper, and is devoted to a description of old London, and especially Fleet street and its newspapers and newspaper men. There are several illustrations of the prominent men of the Times, Telegraph and News, who have lived, and live now in the historical portion of London, near Temple Bar, and the entire article is full of interesting notes of fact and gossip. For out of doors papers, there is one on "Adirondack Days," which all true lovers of nature will quickly turn to, and in which they will find much enjoyment. The author, Henry Vaue, writes as only a lover of nature could, and the illustrations by Frost, Graham and Macy, are such good pictures of forest life that one from merely looking at them cannot but feel that it is a very charming life one leads among the Adirondacks. Edward Strahan has a paper, descriptive and critical, of the works of the artist Frederick A. Bridgman, with illustrations of the artist and many of his best known works. "The Telegraph of To-day," by Charles Barnard, one of the best writers of the improvements of mechanical productions, and in this article he gives a full description of the telegraph and shows to what perfection the instruments are now brought. "Cotton and Its Kingdom," by H. W. Grady, is well illustrated and is of particular interest at this time, when the great cotton exhibition is to be held in Georgia. Charles F. Thwing, who excels in articles of this description, writes of "The Peabody Museum" at Cambridge, and gives much valuable and interesting information concerning the work of that institution.

The editor's easy chair, as is usual, filled most acceptably by Mr. Curtis, who writes of various to-day topics. In the literary record are reviews of recent publications, and the editor among them speaks of that interesting man, Oscar Wilde, in whose works he thinks there are "gleams of true poetry." For sale by E. P. Howbert & Co.

LITERARY NOTES.

There is to be a "Whittier Birthday Book." "Cape Cod Folks" has reached a third edition.

A new book by Mark Twain is to appear in December.

D. Appleton & Co. have issued the volume of "Wit and Wisdom of Benjamin Disraeli."

The Century Magazine for November will contain the only authorized portrait of George Eliot.

Du Chailu's new book of Norse travel, "The Land of the Midnight Sun," will be published by Harper & Brothers in October.

"Baby Rue," the last No Name novel of Roberts Brothers, has been republished in England as the work of "Charles M. Clay," which is supposed to be the pseudonym of Mrs. Charlotte M. Clark.

Among the important books to be published this fall by Jansen, McClurg & Co., is the Hon. E. B. Washburne's work on the early history of Illinois—"Governor Edward Coles and the Slavery Struggle of 1823-24."

Fords, Howard & Hulbert, 27 Park place, New York, will issue a work on an entirely new plan, entitled: "Shakespeare for the Young Folk," beautifully illustrated.

"Synnove Solbakken," the initial volume of Professor Anderson's translation of Bjornson's novels, is having a sale which assures the success of the series. The publishers have "Arne," the second of the series, nearly printed.

John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia, have recently published "The Personal Life of David Livingstone," compiled chiefly from his unpublished journals and correspondence in the possession of his family, by W. G. Blaikie, D. D.

"The Parent-heart in Song" is the title of a volume of poems referring to the love of parents for their children, which has been collected by Mrs. Levitt Bartlett Conner, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and will be published by Peter G. Thompson, of that city, during the early autumn.

"Cat's Cradle," consisting of rhymes for children, by Edward Willett, a New York journalist, and colored drawings by Charles Kendrick, a handsome holiday book, has just been issued by Worthington & Co. An edition of 10,000 has been printed for England, and is already half sold.

Henry Baron's Scribner articles on "Parisian Art and Artists," have been rewritten and enlarged and will be published by James R. Osgood & Co. in November. The illustrations will include many reproductions of drawings by French artists.

D. Lothrop & Co. has issued "Warlock o' Glenwarlock," the new novel by George MacDonald, which has been publishing in White Awake.

The illustrated edition of Owen Meredith's "Lucille," which James R. Osgood & Co. will publish during the present week, is the first holiday book to appear during the present season.

A new "Life of John Wesley," by the Rev. R. Green, will be published this month by Cassell, Potter, Galpin & Co., and will form the seventh volume in their Popular Shilling Library.

The portrait of Dr. J. G. Holland, which the Century company offered in connection with subscriptions to the Century Magazine, is not to be given away as a premium, as might be inferred from a recent paragraph in this column. The regular price of the picture mounted, will be \$5, but subscribers may obtain it at a considerable reduction.

Robert Clarke & Co. will publish in October, "The Shakespearean Myth: or, William Shakespeare and Circumstantial Evidence," by Appleton Morgan, LL.D.; "Miami Woods, a Golden Wedding and other Poems," by William D. Gallagher; "The Discovery of the Northwest in 1624, by John Nicolet, with a Sketch of his Life," by C. W. Butterfield; and "Thomas Corwin: a Sketch," by Addison P. Russell, author of "Library Notes," etc.

Roberts Brothers will issue during the fall a new and complete edition of Jean Ingelow's poems with portrait—also a new illustrated edition of Miss Ingelow's "Songs of Sixty," for the holidays: a new book for boys, "The Two Cabin Boys," by Louis Ronselet, author of "The Constable's Son," with illustrations; and new juveniles by H. H. Mrs. Ewing, E. E. Hale, Susan Coolidge, Flora L. Shaw and Samuel A. Drake.

How They Feel.

Huerfano Herald.

EDITOR HERALD. We agree with your correspondent in a recent issue of the Herald that a question of such vital interest to all our citizens as the selection of a town to be the permanent capital of our state should be fully discussed in the state press so that an interchange of views among our citizens may be had before the election.

For ourselves, while we admire the public spirit and energy of our fellow citizens of the Pueblos, we cannot agree with them that Pueblo is the best site for our state capital. As a thriving commercial city, possessing all the natural advantages that will make it in the near future the commercial metropolis of the whole Rocky Mountain region Pueblo has no rival, yet as a city possessing attractive surroundings, so that with a small expenditure it can be made convenient and healthy for our legislators, business men and tourists in summer as well as winter, Pueblo does not come up to our ideal. And we submit that Colorado Springs possesses in a greater degree than any other town, the advantages of a site for our state capital. Pueblo is healthy and of central location—advantages that will make it a pride to our citizens and a credit to the state. Again, Colorado Springs will attract thousands of votes that Pueblo will lose, while all who would vote for Pueblo will vote for Colorado Springs. With it the objective point of the campaign victory is already secured upon our banner, while with Pueblo success is doubtful. It is not necessary that the state capital should be a commercial metropolis, for example see almost every other state in the Union. Neither is a commercial metropolis dependent in the least on being the site of the state capital for its wealth and power. If Pueblo did not possess the great natural advantages she does the location of the state capital there would not make her a metropolis. Hence in our opinion, Mr. Editor, it would not be prejudicial to the interests of Huerfano county to have Colorado Springs selected as the state capital. Political supremacy does not mean commercial supremacy, neither are commercial advantages dependent on political advantages. They are necessarily separate and distinct, depending each upon their peculiar relation to circumstances and location. Who believes that the location of the Missouri state capital at St. Louis, instead of nearer the state center—Jefferson City—would give it more desirable commercial advantages? We believe it to be a question of convenience to the people of the whole state not necessarily to be regulated by anything else. We wish to see it located nearer us than Denver, and we think Colorado Springs possesses advantages that Pueblo does not. Those who believe in state unity we think will agree with us. With Colorado Springs selected as a permanent state capital the question is forever settled, while should Pueblo succeed in getting the state house it may be the commencement of an agitation that will end only in the political secession of northern Colorado. MANY CITIZENS.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE is inspired to the making of an indecent attack upon Governor Pitkin because of the unfounded rumor that the Apaches had obtained a lodgment upon a government reservation within the borders of Colorado.—Leadville Herald.

The Herald should not always express opinions about what it is ignorant of. We did not speak of an unfounded rumor but a veritable fact. A tribe of Apaches has been given a reservation in this state without a word of protest from the governor of the state. The Herald as a newspaper should keep itself better informed.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

The Good, Great Man—The Strong and Gentle Leader—What He has Taught Us.

Thousands of pens throughout the wide continent, and beyond through the wider world, are running swiftly to-night, though interrupted often by a blotting tear as they bear record of the nobleness of the well-beloved ruler who has gone from us. Never before has it been possible for the whole world to watch the slow decline of a world-famous man through his long, last illness; and never before have the dwellers on the remotest coasts of the old continent in one day sat down in sympathetic grief with any national sorrow which has come upon us. To-morrow not only from Mother England and from kindred Europe, but from the extreme of Africa, from remote India, and from the islands beyond the sea will be echoed back to us "The mellowed murmur of the people's praise," sounding as sadly and soothingly as sweet funeral music in the ears of the widowed wife and the widowed nation.

While millions of tongues are speaking in honor of that honorable life, but few can hope to bear any fresh testimony of its grandeur; yet it is well that many should reiterate the words of praise when a great man is dead.

How wonderful was the strength of the man! The impressive presence of that powerful frame was but the natural outward expression of the well-high resistance, commanding, kingly soul. Everywhere men recognized a leader and sought to be commanded by the strong man. Only one of the strongest among men could lead forth untrained crowds from their ploughs and workshops and inspire them at once with enthusiasm for the extreme endurance of which old armies are capable. Only a man of the rarest strength would have been personally besought by Abraham Lincoln to cease from commanding an army in order to lead among the nation's counselors. And what gigantic strength of character is that which can raise a man in one short lifetime, in the face of all obstacles, from the depth of poverty to the highest honor which any people of the earth can bestow upon a fellow-man!

There are but a few among the great characters of history in which kingly strength is mingled with great gentleness. The great man who has just gone from us professed in common with many millions of his fellow-men to make the following and imitating of Jesus of Nazareth the supreme aim of his life. How few men in any age have come so near their Divine Model in the mingling of more than manly strength with that grand sympathetic tenderness more common in the noblest women.

It was only a few months ago that our new president was exalted to his office, amid the rejoicings of the nation, by that most simple, solemn and thrilling ceremony which in a moment's time raises a citizen to a place of almost unequalled power among the rulers and kings of the earth. Then, it ever, a strong man might be pardoned if he should exult in his strength; if he should concentrate his thoughts in self-congratulation that he had fought a good fight; if for the moment the tenderer thoughts should be forgotten under the crown of victory. Do you remember the first act of this great man when he turned at the conclusion of the ceremony? He instantly bowed his grand head to kiss that old farmer's wife from Ohio who sat beside him—the mother who bore him and who through widowhood and cruel poverty reared him nobly and who turned his wavering youth toward the channel of right ambitions which led him up to that crowning honor.

So tender he was in the hour of triumph; but not less so in the moment of despair. When the murderer had torn his very vitals and he, with all about him, were looking for death, only a single expression of fear interrupted the brave man's heart—fear lest the wife who had lived with him through poverty and exaltation should be killed by his death. Nearly two thousand years ago a Syrian mountain-top, a prophetic preacher spoke of a time to come when "The meek shall inherit the earth." It was deemed a hard saying, puzzling, and probably referring to some different state of existence, perhaps post-millennial. But when, after many centuries, a follower of the prophetic preacher, a man not self-seeking or fierce for promotion, is led by Providence from a sphere of the humblest poverty and toil, to be the ruler over the strongest nation of the earth; and when that ruler leads with him, to share the honors of his high position, that humble-minded, simple, God-fearing widow, it seems as if the old words of the preacher had, in some sense, come true: for the meek inherit the earth.

Who can estimate the value of such a life and example? Surely there are few young men in the whole nation so debased that they will not feel themselves touched and ennobled by contemplating this completed life. There are few that are surrounded by such obstacles of circumstance as seemed to hedge in the path of this man about thirty years ago. This event will be to all the grandest reminder that any man can make his life great by adherence to duty; a reminder of the vastness of the possibilities of youth, and especially of the infinite richness of opportunity that lies before a young man in America.

September 20.

A. T. B.

During 1878, 1879 and 1880 we increased in population so fast that we do not realize the increase this year. A look at the census returns impresses us with this increase. Pueblo by the census had a population of 3,217 and South Pueblo 1,443. These two cities now claim 15,000 people. Animas City was the only settlement in La Plata county with a population of 286. Durango, then unknown, has a population of at least 5,000. The towns of Gunnison county only had a little over 5,000 population then, but now have nearer 20,000. Notwithstanding these new sections of the state have drawn heavily on the population of the older sections, enough emigrants have come into these older settlements to enable them to more than hold their own.

THE NATION'S GRIEF.

After Weary Months of Suffering,

And in Spite of a Nation's Prayers,

President Garfield Ends His Noble Life

On the Very Threshold of Its Usefulness.

The Sad Story of His Last Hours.

The News in Various Cities and Comments of the Press.

THE PRESIDENT DEAD.

ELBERON, September 19.—The president is dead.

THE REPORT TOO TRUE.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The telegram notice of the president's death is now only too probable. The bells of Trinity parish churches will toll about an hour and services will be held during the day or evening according to the time of the announcement of the sad event.

THE VICE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED.

ELBERON, September 19.—The president died at 10.35. From what has been ascertained death was from sheer exhaustion. Warren Young assistant to Private Secretary Brown brought the news from the cottage at ten minutes before eleven. The first indication that anything serious had occurred was the appearance of a messenger at the Elberon hotel who obtained a carriage and drove rapidly off. It was supposed that he had gone to summon the members of the cabinet. They left here about 9.50 to-night. Attorney General MacVeagh has notified Vice President Arthur of the president's demise.

BLAINE ON THE WAY.

BOSTON, September 19.—Secretary Blaine and wife and Secretary Lincoln and wife arrived to-night and left at eleven o'clock for Long Branch.

MACVEAGH'S ACCOUNT OF HIS DEATH.

ELBERON, N. J., September 19.—MacVeagh has just come to the Elberon hotel from the Franklyn cottage and said: "I sent my despatch to Mr. Lowell at 10 p. m. Shortly before that time I had seen the president and found the pulse 100 and the conditions then promising a quiet night. The doctor asked the president if he was feeling uncomfortable in any way. The president answered 'Not at all,' and shortly afterwards fell asleep, and Bliss returned to his room across the hall from that occupied by the president. Colonel Swain and Rockwell remained with the president. About ten minutes of ten the president awoke and remarked to Colonel Swain that he was suffering great pain, and placed his hand over his head. Bliss was summoned and when he entered the room found the president substantially without pulse and the action of the heart was almost indistinguishable. He said at once that the president was dying, and directed Mrs. Garfield to be called. The president remained in a dying condition till 10.35, when he was pronounced dead. He died of some trouble of the heart, supposed to be neuralgia, but that of course is uncertain. I notified General Arthur and sent a despatch to Messrs. Blaine and Lincoln."

THE LAST SAD OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

ELBERON, N. J., September 20.—1.15 a. m.—The following official bulletin has just been issued:

ELBERON, N. J., September 19.—11.30 p. m.—The president died at ten thirty-five p. m. After the bulletin was issued at 5.30 this evening, the president continued in much the same condition as during the afternoon. The pulse ranging from 102 to 106 with rather increased force and volume. After taking nourishment he fell into a quiet sleep about thirty-five minutes before his death, and while asleep his pulse rose to 120 and was somewhat more feeble. At ten minutes after ten o'clock he awoke complaining of a severe pain over the region of the heart and almost immediately became unconscious and ceased to breathe at 10.35.

(Signed) F. H. HAMILTON, D. W. BLISS, D. H. AGNEW.

MACVEAGH'S DESPATCH.

ELBERON, September 19.—At 10 to-night the following was sent to Lowell by MacVeagh: The president had another chill of considerable severity this morning which following so soon after the one of last evening, left him very weak indeed. His pulse became more frequent and feeble than at any time since he recovered from the immediate shocks of the wound, and his general condition was more alarming. During the day his system has reacted to some extent. He passed the afternoon and evening comfortably, and at this hour he is resting quietly and no disturbance is expected during the night. There is, however, no gain whatever in strength, and there is therefore no decrease of anxiety. (Signed) MACVEAGH.

HIS DYING MOMENTS.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The Telegram's extra says: At the president's bed side, holding his poor emaciated hand in her own and watching with anguish unutterable the fast vanishing sands of life, sat the faithful devoted wife during the closing hours of the president's career. Around him were other weeping friends and the physicians lamenting their powerlessness in the presence of death. Towards the last the mind of the sufferer wandered. He was once more back in Mentor amid those scenes where the happiest hours of his life were spent. He sat in the dear old homestead again with loved ones around him; the aged mother so proud of her big boy, the faithful wife, the beloved children. It was a blissful dream that robbed death of its terrors and rendered the dying man for a moment unconscious of the cruel rending of his once vigorous frame that was constantly going on. The moan of the restless ocean mingled with the sobs of the loved ones, as the lamp of life flickered and went out forever. Nearly every one around the president clung to hope to the last, and refused to believe the approach of death until the shadow deepened and the destroyer's presence could be no longer unfelt. Flags were hung at half-mast from every house on Ocean Avenue, and the gaiety of this favorite watering place is followed by the deepest gloom. The struggle is over and death is the victor.

THE CABINET TO ARTHUR.

LONG BRANCH, September 19, 12.20 a. m.—Attorney General MacVeagh has just sent the following to Vice President Arthur: It becomes our painful duty to inform you of the death of President Garfield, and to advise you to take the oath of office as president of the United States without delay. If it concurs with your judgment we will be very glad if you will come here on the earliest train tomorrow morning.

(Signed) W. H. HUNT, Sec'y. NAVY, WM. WINDOM, Sec'y. TREAS., THOS. J. JAMES, P. M. Gen'l., WAYNE MACVEAGH, Atty. Gen'l., S. J. KIRKWOOD, Sec'y. INT.

GARFIELD'S MOTHER.

CLEVELAND, September 20.—Mother Garfield is now at Solon with her daughter, Mrs. Larabee. A Herald special from Solon says: Until three days ago full particulars of the situation were telegraphed with great regularity to the friends at Solon. Since that date only meager dispatches were sent, and the suspense of the household can only be imagined. Saturday night and Sunday night Mrs. Larabee and the president's mother slept together. Mrs. Garfield did not sleep at all as her anxiety rendered sleep out of the question.

During the last week or two her general health has been remarkably good. The Monday evening dispatch reached the Solon office at 6.30 o'clock and was at once delivered. The dispatch was:

Mrs. Garfield: After the noon bulletin of the president's condition there has been no aggravation of symptoms. Since the noon bulletin he has slept most of the time, coughing but little with more ease. Sputa continues unchanged. A sufficient amount of nourishment has been taken and retained. Temperature 98.4, pulse 102, respiration 18.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS, F. H. HAMILTON, D. H. AGNEW.

During all these days since July 20th the mother of Garfield has remained hopeful. She had faith that her noble son would be spared to serve his country and comfort her declining years. Mrs. Larabee, who is a sister, on the contrary has had a feeling of discouragement and fear from the first, and even on the day when he left Mentor she says her mind was filled with vague forebodings she could not drive away. As Garfield went about his farm giving things a farewell look, she felt the presentiment that it was a long good bye. The effect of this telegram was reassuring, however, and inspired Mrs. Garfield with a feeling of cheerfulness. Her exhaustion was occasioned by a lack of rest two nights previous and induced sleep, which members of the family say exceeded in length any previous sleep of the old lady. At five o'clock Tuesday morning the village bell tolled. At six o'clock came a private telegram:

ELBERON, September 19.—Mrs. Garfield, James died this evening at 10.35, calmly breathing his life away. (Signed) D. W. SWAIM.

THE QUEEN'S REQUEST.

LONDON, September 19.—Lowell, the American minister, received a telegram from the queen expressing the grief of herself and family at the discouraging accounts regarding President Garfield and requesting that all intelligence concerning his condition be forwarded immediately to Balmoral.

Editorial Comments.

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

CHICAGO, September 19.—The Times has a column of editorial chiefly devoted to a sketch of the wonderful career of the late President Garfield. It says the most important of his five months' administration was that to which he owes his death, the contest with Conkling. Throughout his course he bore himself with a firmness and dignity which seemed to confirm the public confidence and gave promise that in the discharge of his high trust the president would not fail to remember what was due to his own self-respect and to the office of the chief magistrate. In closing this brief review it is hardly worth while to recall the fierce assaults made from time to time upon the character of his subject. No public man in this country escaped such attacks and in most cases it may be said that it was to be confessed they were well deserved. To say that General Garfield erred at times is but to say he was human but proof that his errors were corrupt or criminal has never been produced. The fact that after twenty-two years of public service, most of them years in which the accumulation of wealth by the venal was easy and the temptations for public men constant and strong, he was still a poor man, whose only possessions could be accepted by the candid mind as conclusive proof of his integrity. He served his country well and faithfully according to the lights his conscience gave him and will be held in grateful remembrance for this service for the manifestation and high purpose which he has not been spared to execute.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The Tribune says: The reaper Death gathers the bravest and the best. After a struggle, which has kindled the admiration of the world for his heroic manhood, President Garfield has gone. From still heights, where crime and pain come not, he looks down upon the mourning nation which he hoped to lead by a wise discharge of his duty. Worthier men than Abraham Lincoln and James A. Garfield this country has never seen in so high a station, and each was taken early in the term of power and in the prime of manhood. Toil and poverty, hard life and iron fortitude had not put out the fire of genius. Foul disease had spared them. Deadly bullets in many battles

had missed the life of General Garfield, but a shot of an assassin took each from the sorrowing nation. The president's death will cause a less shock but far more sorrow than if he had been shot dead on the 20th of July. There has been time to learn that the government cannot be shaken by the death of any one man however high or great or good, but there has been time too to learn how great and good man was lifted to the presidency by the votes of last November. The great nation holds him in its heart of hearts, and there he will live forever. He is president no more. Only four months he held the helm, but the work done in that short time will bless the land for ages. No other administration has ever done more for the good of the country than this which has just begun. The cold and passionless verdict of history, though it may find fault or flaw, will more than satisfy those who loved James A. Garfield most, and will place his name far toward the highest in the list of human rulers.

CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN.

CHICAGO, September 19.—The Inter-Ocean says: Hard as it is for a man in the prime of manhood to die, the blow that has wrought its result was not so terrible to James A. Garfield as to those who mourn his loss. Death comes to all, and whether it be in a few hours or in a few days, sooner or later, cannot matter much in human life. General Garfield had reached the summit of worldly ambition, and his death that immortalized him in the world's history is judged from the standpoint of loving remembrance and enduring fame. The president had little to regret in his hour of dissolution and his immediate family no greater cause for violent grief than those who stood about the bedside of friends stricken in the ordinary way, and bidding farewell to earthly hopes and ambitions. The end of the torturing pain and bitterness that prevailed in the history of this tragedy has given way to a truer sentiment of grief. The president had grown nearer to the people with every week of suffering. In every household he had been taken close to the hearts of the young and the old, and bulletins from the sick room marked in the daily life of the people. Anxiety, hope or despair. Through all these weeks the president was securely out of the thoughts of his people and all turned toward him with tender sympathy and loving regards. The death of no public man in the history of the government, save that of Lincoln, has been so generally regarded as a personal bereavement. To say this and to truthfully say it is praise that no one need care how exceeded in the hour of his own dissolution.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The Herald says: In his death the warm hopes and sympathizing aspirations of a whole people are painfully disappointed and the expectation of recovery, so warmly cherished for so long, added to the pains of the regret. All Americans of whatever religious faith and of whatever politics, democrats who opposed and republicans who reluctantly supported his election, are shocked alike by this bloody deed which laid him low. They have watched during these tedious weeks around the bedside of the patient and uncomplaining sufferer with admiration for his cheerful, manly patience and with prayers that he might be restored to vigor and his official status, and indeed the whole civilized world has watched and prayed with them, but it was not to be; and yet the long period of the president's illness has not been lost. The people have learned precious lessons in those days of sympathy and doubt and hope, and above all it has prepared us for hearty acquiescence in the fiat which removes the president and brings in his successor. Thus the change which two months ago was received with many with a considerable degree of unfriendly and even hostile feeling, will now be consummated with the entire assent of all parties. But while we do not rebel at the advent of the new administration, every American will feel himself bereaved by Garfield's death. Fairly elected to be president he was attacked in the discharge of that great representative office. His remains will be borne to their last rest, attended by the unanimous and heartfelt sorrow of fifty millions of free men.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, September 19.—The Tribune says: The death of President Garfield, though generally expected notwithstanding the prayerful hopes of the civilized world during more than eleven weeks, will fall like a shock upon all.

All the long weeks of suffering have served, if such a thing were needed, to illustrate the Christian resignation, the heroic fortitude of his name. The foremost statesman of his country, Gen. Garfield died as Washington died, mourned by a nation of freemen, loved by his country for all the qualities that constitute a great man, even among the great men of the earth. He died as Lincoln died, the grief of his countrymen intensified by the horrible circumstances of his death. He died as the just and upright Christian died, with the peace and unblemished record and wholly unimpaired of personal pain and of the abrupt termination of the highest political distinction, and grieving only for the cherished wife and children whose love and affection made his home an earthly heaven. Around his bedside the American people have for weeks gathered in sympathy and in prayer, and to-day the same people will mingle their sympathy and intellectual companionship of his wife and children as members of a common family, mourning a common loss, a national calamity, a world-wide bereavement. During the long suspense the voice of the faction has been silent. There has been no variance of opinion uttered, and each man has held the stricken ruler as a friend, the dying statesman and orator, the suffering scholar, gentleman, son, father, and husband as his own kindred. Honored during his most memorable life by the plaudits and free choice of his countrymen, his pathway from childhood as student, teacher, soldier, statesman, orator and patriot, has been one succession of honorable victories won by his bravery and by his purity of life. But the more honorable event of his illustrious life has been the great victory won upon his death bed, the victory of a Christian father and husband and patriot over torturing pain, pursued by death, leaving no room for heart-rending agony of domestic love and devotion. He was conspicuous as the most acceptable of all rulers of nations. The consequences of the vice-president's accession are matters for the future. The great chieftain is no more.

Sketch of Garfield's Life.

The following sketch of the president of the United States was prepared by Mr. E. V. Smalley and published in the Philadelphia Times April 12, 1880:—

James Abraham Garfield was born November 19, 1829, in the township of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, about fifteen miles from Cleveland. His father, Abraham Garfield, came from New York, but like his mother was of New England stock. James was the youngest of four children. The father died in 1833, leaving the family dependent upon a small farm and the exertions of the mother. There was nothing about the elder Garfield to distinguish him from the other plodding farmers of the rather sterile township of Orange. No one could discern any qualities in him which, transmitted to the next generation, might help to make a statesman, unless it was industry; but his wife, who is still

living at an advanced age, was always fond of reading when she could get leisure from her household duties, and was a thoroughly capable woman, of strong will, stern principles and more than average force of character. She made the slightest mark in the world. The older brother is a farmer in Michigan, and the two sisters are, I believe, farmers' wives. James had a tough time of it as a boy. He toiled hard on the farm early and late in summer and worked at the carpenter's bench in winter. The best of it was he liked work. There was not a lazy hair in his head. He had an absorbing ambition to get an education, and the only road open to this end seemed that of manual labor. Ready money was hard to get in those days. The Ohio canal ran not far from where he lived, and, finding that the boatmen got their pay in cash and earned better wages than he could make at carpentry, he hired out as a driver on the tow-path and soon got up to the dignity of holding the helm of a boat. There he determined to ship as a sailor on the lake, but an attack of fever and ague interfered with his plans. He was ill three months, and when he recovered he decided to go to a school called Geauga Academy, in the adjoining county. His mother had saved a small sum of money, which she gave him, together with a few cooking utensils and a stock of provisions. He hired a small room and cooked his own food to make his expenses as light as possible. He paid his mother for his board, and by working at the carpenter's bench mornings and evenings and vacation times, and teaching country schools during the winter, he managed to attend the academy during the spring and fall terms and save a little money towards going to college. He had excellent health, a robust frame and a capital memory, and the attempt to combine manual and physical work, which has broken down many famous boys ambitious to get an education, did not hurt him.

GARFIELD AT COLLEGE.

When he was twenty-three years of age he concluded he had about all there was to be learned the hard road, and crossed the academy. He calculated that he had saved about half enough money to get through college, provided he could begin, as he hoped, with the junior year. He got a life insurance policy and assigned it to a gentleman as a security for a loan to make up the amount he lacked. In the fall of 1854 he entered the junior class of Williams College, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1856 with the metaphysical honors of his class. I have seen a date-book of his taken about this time. It represents a rather awkward youth, with a shock of light hair, standing straight up from a big forehead, and a frank, thoughtful face, of a very marked German type. There is not a drop of German blood in the Garfield family, but his picture would be taken for some Fritz or Carl just over from the Fatherland.

Before he went to College Garfield had connected himself with the Disciples, a sect having a numerous membership in Eastern and Southern Ohio. West Virginia, Kentucky, where its founder, Alexander Campbell, had travelled and preached. The principal peculiarities of the denomination are their refusal to formulate their belief into a creed, the independence of each congregation, the hospitality and fraternal feeling of the members and the lack of a regular ministry. When Garfield returned to Ohio it was natural that he should gravitate to the struggling little college at Hiram, Portage county, near his mother's home. He became a member of the Latin and Greek and threw himself with the energy and industry which are leading traits of his character into the work of building up the institution. Before he had been two years in his professorship he was appointed president of the college. Hiram is a lonesome country village, three miles from a railroad, built upon a high hill, overlooking twenty miles of cheese-making country to the southward. It contains fifty or sixty houses clustered around the green in the center of which stands the homely red brick college structure. Plain living and hard thinking was the order of things at Hiram college in those days. The teachers were poor, the pupils were poor, and the institution was poor, but there was a great deal of hard, thoughtful study done and many ambitious plans formed. The young president taught, lectured and preached, and all the time studied as diligently as any of the students of the temple of knowledge. He frequently spoke on Sundays in the churches of the township in the vicinity to create an interest in the college. Among the disciples any one can preach who has a mind to, no ordination being required. From these Sunday discourses came the story that at one time Garfield was a minister. He never considered himself such, and never had any intention of finding a career in the pulpit. His ambition lay all on the other side of the school, lay in the direction of law and politics.

HIS MARRIAGE.

During his professorship Garfield married Miss Lucetta Lodi, daughter of a farmer in Fredericktown, whose acquaintance he had made while at the academy, where she was a pupil. She was a quiet, thoughtful girl, of singularly sweet and refined disposition, fond of study and reading, possessing a warm heart and a mind with the capacity of steady growth. The marriage was a love affair on both sides, and has been a thoroughly happy one. Much of General Garfield's subsequent success in life may be attributed to the never-fading sympathy and intellectual companionship of his wife and the stimulus of a loving home circle. The young couple bought a neat little cottage fronting on the college campus and began their wedded life poor and in debt, but with brave hearts.

MILITARY CAREER.

In 1859 the college president was elected to the state senate from the counties of Portage and Summit. He did not resign his presidency, because he looked upon a few months in the legislature as an episode not likely to change the course of his life. But the war came to alter all his plans. During the winter of 1861 he was active in the passage of measures for raising militia, and his eloquence and energy made him a conspicuous leader of the union party. Early in the summer of 1861 he was elected colonel of an infantry regiment (the Forty-second) raised in northern Ohio, many of the soldiers in which had been students at Hiram. He took the field in eastern Kentucky, was soon put in command of a brigade, and by making one of the hardest marches ever made by recruits he surprised and routed the rebel forces, under Humphrey Marshall, at Pickett.

From eastern Kentucky General Garfield was transferred to Louisville, and from that place hastened to join the army of General Buell, which he reached with his brigade in time to participate in the second day's fighting at Pittsburg Landing. He took part in the siege of Corinth and in the operations along the Memphis and Charleston railroad. In January, 1863, he was appointed chief of staff of the army of the Cumberland, and bore a prominent share in all the campaigns of the middle Tennessee and spring and summer of that year. His last conspicuous military service was at the battle of Chickamauga. For his conduct in that battle he was promoted to a major generalship. It is said that he wrote all the orders given to the army that day, and submitted them to General Rosecrans for approval, save one. The one he did not write was the fatal order to General Wood, which was so worded as not to correctly express the intention of the commanding general and which caused the destruction of the right wing of the army.

ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

The congressional district in which Garfield lived was the one long made famous by

Joshua R. Giddings. The old anti-slavery champion grew careless of the arts of politics toward the end of his career, and came to look upon a nomination and re-election as a matter of course. His over-confidence was taken advantage of in 1858 by an ambitious lawyer named Hutchins to carry the convention against him. The friends of Giddings never forgave Hutchins and cast about for a manner of defeating him. The old man himself was comfortably quartered in his consulate at Montreal, and did not care to make a fight to get back to congress. So his supporters made use of the popularity of Gen. Garfield and nominated him while he was in the field without asking his consent. That was in 1862. When he heard of the nomination Garfield reflected that it would be fifteen months before the congress would meet to which he would be elected, and believing, as did every one else, that the war could not possibly last a year longer, concluded to accept. He had often heard him express regret that he did not feel to fight the war through, and say that he never would have left the army to go to congress had he foreseen that the struggle would continue beyond the year 1863. He continued his military service up to the time congress met.

On entering congress in December, 1863, General Garfield was placed upon the committee on military affairs, with Schenck and Farnsworth, who were also fresh from the field. He took an active part in the debates of the house, and won a recognition which few new members succeed in gaining. He was not popular among his fellow members during his first term. They thought him something of a pedant because he sometimes showed his scholarship in his speeches, and they were jealous of his prominence. His solid attainments and amiable social qualities enabled him to overcome his prejudice during his second term, and he became on terms of close friendship with the best men in both houses. His committee service during his second term was on the ways and means, which was quite to his taste, for it gave him an opportunity to prosecute the studies in finance and political economy which he had always felt a fondness for. He was a hard worker and a great reader in those days, going home with his arms full of books from the congressional library and sitting up late nights to read them. It was then that he laid the foundations of the convictions on the subject of national finance which he has since held to firmly amid all the storms of political agitation. He was re-elected in 1867, with a large majority, but in 1868, Mr. Hutchins, whom he had supplanted, made an effort to defeat him. Hutchins canvassed the district thoroughly, but the convention nominated Garfield by acclamation. He has had no opposition since in his own party. In 1872 the liberals and democrats united to beat him, but his majority was larger than ever. In 1874 the greenbackers and democrats combined and put up a popular soldier against him, but they made no impression on the result. Ashtabula district, as it is generally called, is the most faithful to its representatives of any in the north. It has had but four members in half a century.

HIS WORK IN CONGRESS.

In the fortieth congress General Garfield was chairman of the committee on military affairs. In the forty-first he was given the chairmanship of banking and currency, which he liked much better, because it was in the line of his financial study. His next promotion was to the chairmanship of the appropriation committee, which he held until the democrats came into power in the house in 1875. His chief work on that committee was a steady and judicious reduction of the expenses of the government. In all the political struggles in congress he has borne a leading part, his clear, vigorous and moderate style of argument making him one of the most effective debaters in either house.

GARFIELD AS A LEADER.

As a leader in the house he is more cautious and less dashing than Blaine, and his judicious turn of mind makes him too prone to look for two sides of a question for him to be an efficient partisan. When the issue finally touches his convictions, however, he becomes thoroughly aroused and strikes tremendous blows. Blaine's tactics were to continually harass the enemy by sharpshooting surprises and picket firing. Garfield waits for an opportunity to deliver a pitched battle, and his generalship is shown to best advantage when the fight is a fair one and waged on grounds where each party thinks itself strongest. Then his solid shot of argument is exceedingly effective. On the stump Garfield is one of the very best speakers in the republican party. He has a good voice, an air of evident sincerity, great clearness and vigor of statement and a way of knitting his arguments together so as to make a speech deepen its impression on the mind of the hearer until the climax is reached.

Of his industry and studious habits a great deal might be said, but a single illustration will have to suffice here. Once during the busiest part of a very busy season at Washington I found him in his library behind a big pile of books. This was no unusual sight but when I asked him why he was there, that they were all different editions of Horace and books relating to that poet. "I find that I am overworked and need recreation," said the general. "Now my theory is that the best way to rest the mind is not to let it be idle, but to put it at something quiet out of the ordinary line of employment. So I am resting by learning all the congressional library can show about Horace and the various editions and translations of his poems."

GARFIELD AT HOME.

Gen. Garfield is the possessor of two homes, and his family migrates twice a year. Some ten years ago, finding how unsatisfactory life was in hotels and boarding houses, he bought a lot of ground on the corner of Thirteenth and I streets, in Washington, and with money borrowed of a friend built a plain, substantial three-story house. A wing was extended afterwards to make a room for the fast-growing family. The money was repaid in time, and was probably saved in great part from what would otherwise have gone for landlords. The children grew up in pleasant home surroundings, and the house became a centre of much simple and cordial hospitality. Five or six years ago the little cottage at Hiram was sold, and for a time the only residence the Garfields had in his district, was a summer house he built on Little Mountain, a bold elevation in Lake county, which commands a view of 30 miles of the farming country stretched along the shore of Lake Erie. Three years ago he bought a farm in Mentor, in the same county, lying on both sides of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad. Here his family spend all the time when he is free from his duties in Washington. The farm house is a low, old-fashioned, story-and-a-half building, but its limited accommodations have been supplemented by numerous out-buildings, which one of his sons, General Garfield, has used for office and library purposes. The farm contains about one hundred and twenty acres of excellent land, in a high state of cultivation, and the congressman finds a recreation, of which he never tires, in directing the field work and making improvements in the build-

ings, fences and orchards. Cleveland is only twenty-five miles away; there is a postoffice and railway station within half a mile, and the pretty country town of Painesville is but five miles distant. One of the pleasures of the summer life on the Garfield farm is a drive of two miles through the woods to a lake shore and a bath in the breakers.

General Garfield has five children living, and has lost two, who died in infancy. The two older boys, Harry and James are now at school in New Hampshire. Mary, or Molly, as everybody calls her, is a handsome, rosy-cheeked girl of about twelve. The two younger boys are named Irwin and Abram. The general's mother is still living and has long been a member of his family. She is an intelligent, energetic old lady, with a clear head and a strong will, who keeps well posted in the news of the day and is very proud of her son's career, though more liberal of criticism than of praise.

General Garfield's district lies in the extreme northeastern corner of Ohio, and now embraces the counties of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Geauga, Lake and Mahoning. His old home county of Portage, was detached from it a year ago. With the exception of the coal and iron regions, the entire district is a population of pure New England ancestry. It is claimed that there is less illiteracy in proportion to the population than in any other district of the United States.

In person Gen. Garfield is six feet high, broad shouldered and strongly built. He has an unusually large head that seems to be three-fourths forehead, light brown hair and beard, large, bright blue eyes, a prominent nose and full cheeks. He dresses plainly, in a fond of broad-brimmed slouch hats and stout boots, and carries nothing for luxury or respect save in that of brain, food, and voted to his wife and children and very fond of his country home. Among men he is genial, approachable, companionable and a remarkably entertaining talker.

DEAD.

President Garfield is dead. Though the repeated relapses and discouraging news of Sunday had prepared the people for the worst, still the shock will hardly be less great than if it had occurred immediately after the fatal shot was fired. But it is a shock of a different kind. Then the nation would have been horrified that its chief magistrate had fallen, now that its most beloved citizen has passed away; then that the majesty of the nation had been assailed, now that its most useful and valuable life has been sacrificed; then that a president had died, now that Garfield is dead. There has never been an instance in our history where the sympathies of the whole people have been so warmly aroused in behalf of one person. For seventy-nine days the nation has watched and prayed by the bedside of Garfield. Lincoln was mourned by a patriotic north, Garfield will be mourned by a united country. All sectional feeling has been hushed. All political and personal animosities have been forgotten. The prattling child as well as the gray haired patriarch will weep to-day. No section nor age, nor party, nor nationality will be fearless.

This sympathy was so universal and deep because of his personal character, not his official position. The loss is a personal one to all in this land. He was not simply a statesman, but an upright, honorable one. He was not simply an able man, but a man who concentrated his talents to the service of his fellow-man. Noble, generous, frank, manly and sincere, gentle as a woman and charitable as a saint, he was the embodiment of our noblest type of manhood. The American people, notwithstanding the busy stir of their lives, are essentially a sentimental people. The life and success of Garfield struck the sentimental chord of our national character, that every man has the world before him and can be whatever his ability and character entitle him to be.

Of his services to the country much is to be said. Gallantly he fought for the Union until called to a higher duty. In congress his voice was always eloquent for fair play for every citizen, honest payment of the national debt, and peace throughout the land. Though he had not discharged the duties of president for four months when his career was cut short, he successfully enunciated and established great principles of civil administration, and set in motion an agitation that cannot be stopped until our civil service is purified and reformed. The highest hopes were entertained of his administration by all men regardless of party, and these hopes were realized so far as they could be in the short time he guided our affairs. We lament that the hand is lifeless that was so strong to act; the brain thoughtless, that was so wise to guide; the heart pulseless, that was so warm to love his country and his countrymen. Such a ruler we cannot hope to be fortunate enough to soon find again.

But we shall have no internal disturbances. Vice-President Arthur is now president and the country looks forward with hope and confidence to his administration. The people will be silent and sad, but not desperate and faithless. There will be the wail of a suffering, but not of a shattered or crumbling nationality. The respect for authority is so all pervading and our institutions so deeply laid in the love and faith of the people, that there can follow no disaster or material change in our affairs.

But amid our sorrow and grief, every heart will go on in sympathy for the quiet, brave, loyal woman who is to-day a widow, and the once proud but now broken hearted mother. Their grief is too unutterable and sacred to draw aside the curtain. But eventually they will be consoled, because the life they mourn was given to the people.

GLOOMY TIDINGS.

Touching Story of Garfield's Death.

The Arrangements Made for the Funeral.

How Guiteau Received the News.

Blaine Announces to Foreign Governments the Death of Garfield and Accession of Arthur.

Arthur Takes the Oath—Speculating About His Administration.

THE LAST DAY'S HISTORY.

LONG BRANCH, September 20.—12.35.—Shortly after the afternoon bulletins were issued Agnew said in substance to a reporter that the examination showed there was no material change and the situation was one of extreme gravity. Colonels Rockwell and Swain still exhibited their usual cheerfulness and hoped that the patient would rally. Colonel Rockwell says he has pinned his faith to the unusually strong constitution of the president throughout, and is unwilling to give the case up as hopeless. In reply to a question regarding the president's mind he said, "When the hallucinations occur they do not continue very long, and when the president is spoken to during such periods he invariably comes to himself and answers intelligibly." About 5 p. m. Boynton went out for a ride. Previous to starting he said the president rested comfortably during the evening, and if there is any change it is for the better. Hamilton arrived about half-past four. Attorney General MacVeagh expressed the opinion that there was no reasonable ground for expecting the president would recover; that no new strength had been gained and unless he should rally rapidly he cannot last long, especially if the rigors continue, which the doctors are apprehensive of. MacVeagh said there is no doubt that the president is much weaker now than he has ever been, and that all his reactions have been of but temporary duration. The president fully realized his condition and has since he was first wounded. He also says the patient's mind has been perfectly clear throughout the day and he had taken his usual liquid nourishment. Agnew considers there was little ground for a feeling of assurance and that the case was decidedly critical. During the afternoon the president asked for a mirror, and upon placing it in front of his face remarked, "Well I don't understand how it is that I am sick while I look so well." Boynton said to-night that every effort had been made throughout the entire day to prevent a recurrence of rigors, and at this time, 9:30, he saw no indications of another chill. He still maintains that the lower portion of the president's right lung is covered with small nodules about the size of a pin head. If these could have been concentrated into one abscess the lung might have been drained, but in the present condition little can be done to relieve it. At 10 o'clock Hamilton felt somewhat encouraged with the present outlook. He would say nothing further. Bliss told his hopeful story. In examining the lungs to-night he found the dullness diminished in a slight degree and respiration could be distinctly heard. The pulse had ranged from 102 to 106. It was a fuller and sounder pulse than the president had for several days. The doctor talked at length but his remarks were to the effect that there was no material change and no immediate apprehensions of danger and everything seemed indicative of a quiet night. At half-past ten while Boynton was conversing at Elberon, a messenger suddenly appeared and spoke to the doctor in an undertone and he left the table at which he was sitting and left for Franklyn cottage. This movement was the signal to the representatives of the press congregated at the hotel that something unusual had occurred. He immediately sent for Doctors Agnew and Hamilton. "The former arrived soon but the latter could not be found and was not present when the president passed away. The doctor attributed death to neuralgia of the heart which caused the formation of a blood clot, thereby preventing the proper circulation of the blood. The president's remarks to Col. Swain, who was with him when he awoke from his sleep were, 'Oh! Swain, what a pain,' placing his hand on his heart, 'Can't you do something for me, Oh! Swain.' At this time Mrs. Garfield had been out of the room for about fifteen minutes and had retired for the night. Previous to going to his own room, Dr. Bliss says he conferred with Mrs. Garfield on the general condition of the president, and that she expressed the opinion that her husband was not weary and that he had awakened feeling comfortable and experiencing little or no pain. It was about ten minutes past ten o'clock, said Dr. Bliss, that the president awoke and complained of a severe pain in his heart. The doctor referred to the fact that the former attending surgeons on the case had been called here to attend an autopsy, and that Curtis, of Washington, had been selected to do the cutting. Dr. Bliss said the formation of a blood clot in the vicinity of the heart was the sequel of the original trouble.

The telegraph office in the Elberon hotel was surrounded and there was a shower of bulletins thrown upon the two paralyzed operators. No more than simple announcement of death could be sent off as the government took exclusive use of the telegraph office at Elberon. Warren Young sent the first official announcement off to Washington and Mentor. The president had been dead

half an hour when, at 11:10, Windom, Hunt and James arrived from the west end. They went into the hotel office and were met by MacVeagh who led them away to the cottage. At 11:35 the members of the cabinet were inside the Franklyn cottage, engaged in a consultation. A great crowd waits outside for further particulars, and the excitement intense. The president's words when he felt the death pang attack him were: "I am suffering great pain and I fear the end is near."

CAUSE OF GARFIELD'S DEATH.

ELBERON, September 20.—Previous to his death the only words spoken by the president were that he had a severe pain in his heart. It is supposed by the surgeons that death was occasioned by a clot of blood forming in the heart. Dr. Bliss was the first one notified of the president's expression of pain, and upon entering the room, at once saw that the end was near.

MRS. GARFIELD'S GRIEF.

LONG BRANCH, September 20.—The members of the family were immediately summoned to the bedside. All arrived and perfect quiet prevailed. Mrs. Garfield bore the trying ordeal with great fortitude and exhibited unprecedented courage. She gave way to no paroxysms of grief, and after death became evident, she quietly withdrew to her own room. There she sat a heart-stricken widow, full of grief but with too much courage to exhibit it to those about her. She was laboring under a terrible strain, and despite her efforts tears flowed from her eyes and her lips became drawn by her noble attempt to bear the burden with which she was afflicted. Miss Mollie was greatly affected and bursts of tears flowed from the child's eyes, notwithstanding her noble efforts to follow the example of her mother. The death scene was one never to be forgotten. Perfect quiet prevailed, and there was not a murmur heard while the president was sinking.

After death had been pronounced, the body was properly arranged by Dr. S. A. Boynton. Telegrams were at once sent to the president's mother in Ohio and to his sons, Harry and James, who are at Williams college, as also to the vice president and other prominent public men. Mr. Morris, undertaker of the village, will be in charge of the remains. Eugene Britton, coroner of Monmouth county, will hold an inquest over the body of the late president. He has, as yet, made no arrangements for the inquest, and as far as can be ascertained has not been notified of the president's death.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The lateness of the hour at which the news of the president's death was received prevented its being generally known except at the principal hotels, clubs and other places where men are accustomed to gather until late at night. Many who heard the news in the streets hurried to the telegraph stations and newspaper offices for confirmation. About the Fifth Avenue Hotel early in the evening thousands of people tempted by the balmy air, walked in the streets. The interest was centered on the illuminated banner on the roof of the building at the junction of Broadway and Fifth avenue. Bulletins given there were favorable up to ten o'clock. At that hour the streets were thronged and the corridors of the hotel were filled. Then the light of the camera was turned off and the crowds slowly dispersed. The last bulletin shown was favorable. The crowd grew smaller; within ten minutes after the president died, Mr. Carr, chief clerk, first got the news through the telephone, and a little later a telegram came confirming the intelligence and the clerk told a group of five or six men about his desk. That was at 11 o'clock. At 11:20 not twenty men were around, when a group of reporters rushed in. One of them seized a sheet of note paper and fastened it to the wall with the words in pencil, "President died at 10:50." In five minutes more men began to crowd around the slip of paper; many of them doubted its words, and ran to the clerk's desk to be convinced. The news was then scattered quickly and in ten minutes the corridors were jammed. Men came down stairs half dressed, others came running in from supper parties to get the truth, and the crowd grew on the sidewalk until it overflowed into the street. About midnight men and boys came panting from the newspaper row, hoarsely crying "Extras," "Extras." Papers were sold at any price as fast as they were received. Casements flew up in front of houses and windows were alive with inmates watching the confusion. Roscoe Conkling left the Fifth Avenue Hotel at nine p. m. It was said he drove to Arthur's house. He had not returned at 12 o'clock. General Grant retired and left word that he should not be disturbed. When the news was sent up to him he dressed hastily, and at 12 o'clock he made his way across the corridor into the office of the hotel. "Have you heard the news, general?" "Yes, yes," he answered, nervously. He clasped the back of a chair with both hands, "but what can I say." "Did you expect his death?" "Oh! I don't know. What could I expect. I hoped, and that's all." Governor Cornell and his secretary rushed through the corridor of the hotel later and hurried down Fifth avenue to Union club, only stayed an instant and hurried back again. When approached by reporters he said: "Don't speak to me. I have nothing to say. Nothing."

GEN. ARTHUR SURPRISED.

NEW YORK, September 20.—At 11:30 a Sun reporter asked to see General Arthur. There was no unusual stir about the house. A servant at the door informed the reporter that Arthur had received nothing later than the evening bulletin. "The president is dead," said the reporter. At this moment General Arthur appeared in the hall. "The president is dead," the reporter repeated to him. "Oh, no, it cannot be true; it cannot be. I have heard nothing." "A dispatch has just been received at the Sun office," said the reporter. "I hope it's a mistake." General Arthur's voice broke at the last words and his eyes filled with tears. He then retired to a back room where Messrs. Elihu Root and Danus G. Rollins were awaiting him. "They say he is dead," said General Arthur; "a dispatch has been received at the Sun office." Deep silence en-

sued. A moment afterward a telegram was received and General Arthur broke it open slowly. After reading it he buried his head in his hands and remained in this position for a long time. In the meanwhile the dispatch was handed around. It was a message from the cabinet informing the vice president of the death of the president. It was 12:30 when General Arthur received formal notification of the president's death signed by the cabinet.

A TELEGRAM FROM ARTHUR.

ELBERON, September 20.—The following was received by Attorney-General MacVeagh last night:

NEW YORK, September 19.
To Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Attorney-General
Long Branch:
I have your telegram and the intelligence fills me with profound sorrow. Express to Mrs. Garfield my deepest sympathy.
[Signed.] CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

ARTHUR TAKES THE OATH.

NEW YORK, September 20.—3.15 a. m.—In accordance with a dispatch received from the cabinet in regard to taking the oath of office, messengers were at once sent to the different judges of the supreme court. The first to put in an appearance was Judge John R. Brady, followed by Justice Donohue. The party consisting of the vice president and judges named, besides District Attorney Rollins, Elihu Root and the eldest son of the new president, assembled in the front parlor of No. 123, Lexington avenue, General Arthur's residence, where the oath of office was administered, and he became president of the United States. The president has not signified his intention as to when he would visit the capital, and declined to be interviewed as to his future course.

DEATH BED SCENES.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The Herald's postscript death bed scene of the president was peculiarly sad and impressive. As soon as the doctors felt there was no longer hope, the members of the family assembled. Bliss stood at the head of the bed with his hand on the pulse of the patient and consulted in low whispers with Agnew. There was no sound heard except the gasping for breath of the sufferer, whose changing of color gave indication of the near approach of the end. After he had repeated "It hurts," he passed into a state of unconsciousness, breathing heavily at times and then giving slight indication that breath was still in his body. The only treatment that was given was hypodermic injection of brandy. The president suffered no pain after the time he placed his hand upon his heart. He passed away almost quietly. The time between life and death was not marked by the physical exhibitions nor any words. There was absolutely no scene. The intervals between gaspings became longer and presently there was no sound. Everyone present knew death had come quickly without pain. When it became evident that he was dead Mrs. Rockwell placed her arm around Mrs. Garfield and led her quietly from the room. She uttered no word. One by one all the spectators filed slowly out.

PREPARATIONS FOR REMOVAL.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The Post's Long Branch special says: Preparations for the removal of the effects of the presidential party are beginning to be made. Attendants and workmen are engaged in packing trunks at the cottage. The extreme emaciation of the president was a surprise to the undertaker and embalmer. It is possible to clasp the leg above the knee with one hand. Some doubt whether, if the president lies in state at Washington, it will be deemed wise to show the remains.

GUITEAU HEARS THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—Warden Crocker visited Guiteau in the jail this morning. Guiteau quizzed him concerning the president's condition, expressing the fear that the president was nearing the end. Crocker then told him the president was dead. Guiteau instantly sank down on the bed and appeared much excited. He then rose, paced the floor and appeared praying. When told the particulars he said he was glad his sufferings were over, and he would not have committed the deed had he known he was to suffer so. He was less nervous and alarmed than the warden anticipated. He has had deadly fear of mobs and urges the United States to protect him.

HOPES IN ARTHUR.

ST. LOUIS, September 20.—The Republican says: There is no heart so strong, no fortitude so unbending, as to seek to hide the emotion excited by the close of this national tragedy. People are not in a mood to consider the consequence; but in the words of the dead chief, "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives." Not a link is wanting in the endless chain which moves the machinery that insures to this broad land all the blessings of peace, order and security. It is here recorded with universal respect, that Arthur has in the trying past two months, shown himself thoughtful, manly and wise beyond what has been hoped for his surprised and anxious countrymen. It is far easier to-day to honor and trust Chester A. Arthur than it would have been on the fatal morning when the assassin struck the blow which raised him to the presidential office.

SWAIN AT THE DEATH BED.

ELBERON, September 20.—Judge Advocate General Swain, who was the only one with the president when he commenced sinking last night, makes the following statement: It was my night to watch with the president. I had been with him a good deal of the time from three o'clock p. m. A few minutes before ten o'clock I left Col. Rockwell, with whom I had been talking for some minutes in the lower hall, and proceeded up stairs to the president's room. On entering I found Mrs. Garfield sitting by his bedside and there were no other persons in the room. I said to her, "How is everything going?" she replied, "He is sleeping nicely." I then said I think he had better go to bed and rest. I asked her what had been prescribed for him to take during the night. She replied she did not know; that she had given him milk punch at 8 p. m. I then said if you will wait a minute I will go into the doctors' room and see what is to be given during the night. She then said there is beef tea down stairs, Daniel

knows where to get it. I then went into the doctors' room. I found Dr. Bliss there and asked him what was to be given during the night. He answered I think I had better fix up a list and will bring it in to you very soon. I then went back into the surgeon's room and had some little conversation with Mrs. Garfield. She felt of the president's hand, and laid her hand on his forehead, and said, he seems to be in a good condition, and passed out of the room. I immediately felt of his hand and felt of his knees. I thought that the knees seemed a little cool, and got a flannel cloth, heated it at the fire and laid it over his limbs. I also heated another cloth and laid it over his right hand and then sat down in a chair beside his bed. I was hardly seated, when Boynton came in and felt the president's pulse. I asked him how it seemed to him. He replied: "It is not as strong as it was this afternoon, but very good." I said he seems to be doing well. "Yes," he answered and passed out. He was not in the room more than two minutes. Shortly after this the president awoke. As he turned his head on awakening, I arose and took hold of his hand. I was on the left hand of his bed as he lay. I remarked you have had a nice, comfortable sleep. He then said:

"Oh! Swain, this is a terrible pain," placing his right hand on his breast about over the region of the heart. I asked him if I could do anything for him. He said, "Some water." I went to the other side of the room and found about an ounce and a half of water and gave him to drink. He took the glass in his hand, I raising his head as usual, and drank the water very naturally. I then handed the glass to the colored man Daniel who came in during the time I was getting water. Afterwards I took a napkin and wiped his forehead as he usually perspired on awakening. He then said, "Oh! Swain, this terrible pain; press your hand on it." I laid my hand on his chest.

ORDERS BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—The war department will to-morrow issue an order that every military post, station, fort and arsenal shall go into mourning for thirty days, and that all expenses of the usual mourning observances will be paid by the government. General Sherman will have charge of the general conduct of the president's funeral, and all matters relating thereto should be prepared and published, giving date of funeral, hour that remains and cortege will leave Washington, time of arrival at each station en route to Cleveland, and the precise moment that every stop will be made en route. That all flags shall be put at half mast and kept there for thirty days. That a salute of thirteen guns shall be fired at sundown on each day for thirty days and afterwards during each day at intervals of every half hour, one gun from rise to setting of the sun. At the close of every day a national salute of thirty-eight guns. Army officers shall all wear mourning six months. Another order is to be issued from the war department to-morrow morning announcing to the army the death of the president and that Vice President Arthur who has been sworn in according to law is now president and commander in chief of the army. The president's remains accompanied by the family, cabinet, friends and escort will reach here to-morrow morning.

The dome of the capitol has been draped in mourning and a catafalque is being constructed also, as it is not known precisely what will be done. The White house is also being prepared for the reception of the remains. Chandeliers are being removed from the east room, and the catafalque is being erected in the room, so it is intended to lay the remains in state at the White house. Everything will be in readiness. The guard of honor will consist of nine general officers of the army and nine of the navy, and twenty-nine picked men of the army. From the porch of the White house a canopy of black will be erected extending to each room. There is no information yet as to when President Arthur will arrive, but private dispatches state he will come here to-night. There are various rumors about the purposes of the incoming administration, but high officials who are close friends of President Arthur say there will be no change. No extra session of congress, it is believed, will be called. Many think even the senate will not be convened in extra session as the time for the regular meeting is near at hand. There is an opinion, however, among some prominent republicans that President Arthur will feel disposed to assemble the senate to assist in the beginning of his administration. As yet these matters are speculations, as it is not likely even President Arthur has given any thought to them. Leading New York republicans who have been on intimate terms with General Arthur for years say that he will call a meeting of the senate to get the advice of party leaders.

BLAINE'S DISPATCH TO LOWELL.

LONG BRANCH, September 20.—James A. Garfield, president of the United States, died at Elberon, N. J., at ten minutes before 11 o'clock. For nearly eighty days he suffered great pain, and during the entire period exhibited extraordinary patience, fortitude and Christian resignation. The sorrow throughout the country is deep and universal. Fifty million people stand as mourners at his bier to-day. At his residence in the city of New York Chester A. Arthur, vice president, took the oath of office of president, to which he succeeded by virtue of the constitution. President Arthur has entered upon the discharge of his duties. You will formally communicate these facts to the British government, and transmit this dispatch to the American ministers on the continent for like communication to the governments to which they are respectively assigned as ministers.

[Signed] BLAINE, Secretary.

GENERAL GRANT'S DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, September 20.—General Grant, who is in town, was interviewed at midnight. He said the event was sad and unexpected. He sent the following to MacVeagh at Long Branch: "Please convey to the bereaved

family of the president, my heartfelt sympathy and sorrow for them in their deep affliction. The nation will mourn with them, for the loss of the chief magistrate so recently called to preside over its destinies. I shall return to Long Branch in the morning, and will tender my services if they can be of any use to them.

U. S. GRANT."

A GENERAL SADNESS.

LONG BRANCH, September 20, 4:15 a. m.—The members of the cabinet had some refreshments at the Elberon hotel about 12 a. m. and afterwards went to their respective residences. At this hour everything is quiet and a feeling of extreme sadness prevails throughout the village.

NEWS IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, September 20.—The news of the president's death causes the most profound grief in the city. Bells are being tolled. The republican state executive committee at once withdrew all appointments for this week and will take such action in regard to the future as circumstances may require.

THE NEWS AT THE JAIL.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—News of the president's death did not reach the jail in which Guiteau is confined until about midnight. At that hour everything was tranquil. Guiteau was resting quietly in his cell and there was no excitement in the neighborhood nor was trouble apprehended by the officials. General Sherman said in conversation to-night he did not expect that any attempt would be made to mob the prisoner and expressed the hope that the good sense of the people of the district would prevail and that they would allow the law to take its course.

DEATH INEVITABLE.

ELBERON, September 20.—The statement that the ball was found in the region of the heart has been verified. It is stated on authority that the developments of the autopsy showed that death was inevitable, and the president's life was only sustained by most excellent nourishing and constant care.

OFFICIAL FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONG BRANCH, September 20.—The following arrangements for the funeral services have been ordered by the cabinet and are given to the press for the information of the public: The remains of the late president of the United States will be removed to Washington by special train on Wednesday, leaving Elberon at 10 a. m., and reaching Washington at 4 p. m. Detachments from the United States army and from the marines of the navy will be in attendance on the arrival at Washington to perform escort duty. The remains will be in state in the rotunda of the capitol Thursday and Friday, and will be guarded by detachments from the executive department and by officers of the senate and house of representatives. Religious ceremonies will be observed in the rotunda at 3 o'clock Friday evening. At five o'clock the remains will be transferred to a funeral car and removed to Cleveland via the Pennsylvania railway, arriving there Saturday at 2 p. m. In Cleveland the remains will be in state until Monday at 2 p. m., and be then interred in Lake View cemetery. No ceremonies are expected in cities and towns along the route of the funeral train before the tolling of bells. Details of arrangements for final sepulture are committed to the municipal authorities of Cleveland, under the direction of the executive of the state of Ohio.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

CHICAGO, September 20.—The tone of the editorials of southern papers received here is exceedingly tender and moderate, and except for an occasional hope expressed by them that nothing but harmony between sections will result, and that for once justice may be done the south in this matter, the editorials night with equal propriety appear in northern or republican newspapers. Reports from towns and hamlets in the country show that sorrow is universal and that mourning will characterize the events of the next thirty days.

Innumerable editorials are coming to hand from papers all over the country, telling of the high esteem in which the president was held. They give evidence of tender and honest love which his sufferings inspired.

GARFIELD'S WILL.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—The president made no will. He said he was willing to trust to the courts to equally divide his property, which amounts to \$25,000, including his house in this city, which is mortgaged. Departments will remain closed until after his funeral. It is understood the remains will be in the capitol several days before being taken to Cleveland for burial.

FROM ABROAD.

LONDON, September 20.—The News says: By common consent President Garfield's life which has been passed in full view of the public, has been free from spot or blemish. Distinguished in field, able and upright in conduct, a soldier without fear and a citizen without reproach.

LONDON, September 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette this evening says: To-day there will scarcely be an Englishman in a thousand who will not read of President Garfield's death with regret as real and deep as if he had been the ruler of our own land.

UNIVERSAL MOURNING.

SYRACUSE, September 20.—The banks resolved to close until after the funeral.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The clearing house sent a committee to the funeral.

MONTEAL, September 20.—The citizens are in a sympathetic mood.

BOSTON, September 20.—The courts adjourned to Tuesday.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Brown Brothers give Mrs. Garfield \$5,000. General Grant left for Long Branch this morning.

BROOKLYN, September 20.—Many citizens did not retire last night. Every emblem of mourning was displayed this morning.

ST. LOUIS, September 20.—Everything is draped. Sorrow is profound and universal.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.—The mayor issued a proclamation on the sad event. It is desired that his remains lie in state at Independence hall.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 20.—All public offices are draped.

BOSTON, September 20.—The mayor called the city legislature together.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, September 20.—The city is draped in black.

ELBERON, September 20.—Many offers of guards to the remains.

PUBLIC MEETING IN DENVER.

DENVER, September 20.—The district court room was crowded this afternoon by citizens assembled in pursuance of the mayor's proclamation. Mayor Sopris presided. Resolutions were unanimously passed expressing the deep sorrow of the people at the loss of Garfield, sympathizing with the president's mother and family and recommending that on the day of the funeral of President Garfield at the final resting place at Mentor, Ohio, all business in the city be suspended and that funeral services be held in the churches of the city during the hour of those obsequies. It was also recommended that this evening's meeting adopt some set of resolutions. At eight this evening a large open air meeting was held on Lawrence street, between 14th and 15th streets, as per call of the citizens' committee. Acting Governor Taylor presided. The meeting was addressed by Governor Taylor, Judge Symmes, General Ingles, Rev. Dr. Moore, Judge Decker, J. E. Barnum and several other prominent citizens. The resolutions of the afternoon meeting were adopted as per recommendation.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S APPEAL FOR LAW AND ORDER.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—The following letter from General Sherman in the interest of law and order, dealing with the assassin Guiteau, will appear in this morning's Republican:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19, 8.30 p. m.
"Hon. George C. Gorham, National Republican.
"MY DEAR SIR—You and I have been comrades in civil broils and strife in California, when vigilance committee assumed rule, and we know, or think we know, how good, honest people have done some acts of violence under the honest conviction that they were doing the right thing, and we believe that Time, the great physician, will cure all things to the patient. I have occasionally and recently heard the same arguments on the streets, the same scraps of wisdom enunciated, and now at this dread hour, when our noble, brave president is lying in the agonies of death at Long Branch and the cowardly miserable wretch Guiteau is cowering in his cell at the public jail, it occurs to me that you and I should in our respective spheres, make a profitable use of our past experience. No man on earth holds in higher esteem the noble qualities of James A. Garfield than myself. I was on the point of starting to Chattanooga to-night to do honors to the heroes of Chickamauga, of whom he was one of the most prominent, but was stayed by the unfavorable report from his bedside at noon, and I shall remain here at the post of duty until the last moment of hope. At Chickamauga, eighteen years ago, Garfield was chief of staff to General Rosencrans, whose right wing was driven back by the vehement charges of Bragg's forces, and was carried along with the broken masses almost into Chattanooga, when he begged for the privilege of returning to join General George H. Thomas, whose guns told him that the hero man still stood fast with his left wing. General Rosencrans gave him leave and he did return, running the gauntlet, joining General Thomas and serving close to his personal right night enabled them to fall back in good order to Chattanooga. That was General Garfield's last fight, in which he took special pride, and I know he intended to be at Chattanooga on Wednesday to celebrate the event.

It is ordered otherwise, for he now lies by the seashore on his deathbed from a wound inflicted by the miserable wretch Guiteau. For this man Guiteau, I ask no soldier, no citizen, to feel one particle of sympathy. On the contrary, could I make my will the law, shooting or hanging would be too good for him. But I do ask every soldier and citizen to remember that we who profess to be the most loyal nation on earth, uphold the sacred promises of the law. There is no merit in obeying an agreeable law, but there is glory and heroism in submitting gracefully to an oppressive one.

To answer for capital or otherwise famous crime, on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury and in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed. This is a solemn contract of the government, binding on the consciences of all. Should our president die, the murderer is entitled to a speedy trial by jury, and I hope he will have justice done; but it is not my office or yours, or anybody's except the regular courts of this district which are in undisputed power. Violence in any form will bring reproach on us all, on the country at large and especially on the United States District of Columbia. All the circumstances of the shooting, of the long heroic struggle for life impress me so strongly that I would be ashamed of my country if they mingled with their feelings of grief any tincture of vengeance. "Vengeance is mine," saith the Lord. I trust the public press will order the decorum which has prevailed since the saddest of all days in Washington, July 2nd, 1881.

Sincerely your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attended upon by Indigestion. In 1-2-15 bottles. 75 cents. Six bottles \$4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen say: "It will not exceed six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order." Sold by Druggists and by D. B. DEXTER & Co., 41 Dey St., New York.

Tonic—Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions.

Castoria—35 doses
35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAU LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Sores, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Shakespeare's Childhood.

Youth's Companion.
When hawthorn hedges foaming white
Were swept with mimic snowing,
He first beheld the April light
And heard the Avon flowing.

Like other children then as now,
The golden summers found him;
He laughed and cried, and knitted his brow,
And ruled the world around him.

Still he was wiser than we know,
This child, the straw thatch under;
Whose song three hundred years ago
Still makes the wide world wonder!

A child, from crown of cradle hymn
Alone him in the Avon's run
He caught his tuneful numbers.

And poet souled the shy boy grew
To comprehend the ripe completeness,
And nature taught him wisely knew,
For wonder, love and sweetness.

The years that brought his weary toil
Were gladdened by his singing,
For well he heard through life's turmoil
Serenest music ringing.

As everywhere the world-wide throng
Today who know and love him,
Through his own heart the sweet song,
That soared and sang above him.

Where'er he turned his eager feet
He smiled o'er him who was learning;
He saw the heart of nature beat
And learned its hidden meaning.

What golden wealth from her he brought,
To power to clothe the hidden thought
That else had been unspoken!

Why marvel if the race to-day
Toward him is fondly turning,
When speechless it had been for aye
Had he not voiced its yearning.

Each changing mood of being's state,
Life's sad and sunny fancies,
The smile of love, the scorn of hate,
Affection's sweet romances.

He holds enthralled in loving art—
A lore beyond the sages,
The wisdom passed on to the heart,
Its tenderest, love-lit pages.

Grand builder in the realm of thought!
Through whose wide-seeing portals
We see the lane his fancy wrought,
And peopled with immortals!

The king of legends he stands revealed
By every growth of fancy's tree,
Whate'er thoughts have been unveiled
And poured for all the living!

His fame and song ring evermore
Above time's rolling thunders;
Though dead three hundred years and o'er,
Yet still the wide world wonders!

Anecdotes of T. A. Stevens.

Philadelphia Times.

The way in which Mr. Stevens changed to get the faithful housekeeper whose excellent care and nursing during his old age are believed to have prolonged his life well illustrates his dislike for disputes and difficulties in private life. When he first set up his bachelor establishment in Lancaster he was much annoyed by bad attendance. He would install a woman as housekeeper, furnish her with all that was necessary to good housekeeping and supply her liberally with money for running expenses. Soon the woman would gather around her a crowd of loungers who would live on her employer. The table, furniture, forks, spoons, napkins, etc., would begin to disappear. Neglect would be the rule by day and carousing the order of the night. Instead of dismissing the faithless servant, Mr. Stevens would simply go to a hotel near by, kept by a friend of his, and take his meals, and by ceasing to furnish her with money would succeed in starving her and her followers out. This process was repeated again and again, to his great discomfort and the amusement of his friends, who could not but smile at his peculiar methods, until he sent for Mrs. Lydia Smith, who was with him for nearly a quarter of a century. It is told of her that when he was sickest she was known to remove her clothing for a fortnight. She nursed him as a mother does an infant, with all the care of which she was capable.

The Healing Power of Faith.

Saturday Review.

The chapter on Leechcraft in Mr. Grotz's "Notes on the Folk-Lore of the Northwest of Scotland," contains some very astounding prescriptions. That they actually and frequently wrought cures affords additional testimony to the great effect that the mind has in healing actual bodily disease, if only the patient have full faith in the entire efficacy of the remedy. This healing power of faith, which doctors are day by day admitting more as a reality, throws light on the popularity of the miracle wells and healing shrines on the continent, and forbids us to condemn as mere random lying the tales that are told of the astonishing cures effected by them. There are many such pilgrimage wells in Scotland cited by Mr. Grotz, although their healing efficacy was supposed to be an inherent virtue in the water, and not dependent on the favor of a saint. Some of these wells were surrounded by stones shaped like the several parts of the human body, called the "eye-stone," the "head-stone," and so on; and it was a necessary part of the treatment, after washing with water, to rub the part affected against the stone that bore the same form. This is the superstition of the Vul stone in the New Hebrides. Some offering was always left behind by those who tried the curing powers of the waters, even if it were only a rag from the patient's clothes. These tributes were hung up near the well, and every one detained from disturbing them, as it was believed that whoever did so would get the disease that had been cured in the former patient.

SIDNEY LANIER.

Sketch of the Literary Career of the Poet and Scholar.

Baltimore Sun, September 9.

Mr. Sidney Lanier, the eminent poet, scholar and linguist, died yesterday at Lymn, Polk county, N. C., of consumption, in the 39th year of his age. He was a native of Macon, Ga., his father being Mr. Robert Lanier, a prominent lawyer, still residing in that city. Mr. Lanier studied law, and was admitted to the bar at an early age. On account of weakness of the chest, which became so serious as to cause a hemorrhage of every forensic effort, he relinquished the practice of law and devoted himself to literature, contributing for the columns of many prominent southern journals and magazines, among them the Southern magazine, published in this city. His earliest effort, which attracted general attention was an imaginative and descriptive poem entitled "Corn," a romantic conception, following the growth and development of the Indian ear to its final ripe perfection. Mr. Lanier served in the confederate army, and was wounded in battle. In November, 1872, he went to San Antonio, Texas, for the benefit of his climate, and experienced some relief from his lung troubles, and upon his return wrote a history of the place, which appeared in the Southern Magazine in the summer of 1873. In 1874 Mr. Lanier removed to Baltimore, thinking the climate would agree with him, and the larger community would afford him larger scope for literary work, and also with a view to the advantage afforded the student by the libraries and institutions of Baltimore. Soon after his arrival Mr. Lanier attached himself to the Peabody Orchestra, taking the first flute. His thorough mastery of the theory of music, as well as his admirable execution, made him a valuable acquisition to the orchestra. He was compelled in the fall of 1875 to migrate southward and spent the winter in Florida, and in the following year his work appeared, entitled "Florida, its Scenery, Climate and History, with an Account of Charleston, Savannah, Augusta and Aiken; a Chapter for Consumptives and Various Papers on Fruit Culture." He continued to contribute to the columns of various magazines in prose and poetry, the latter attracting much attention. When the Philadelphia centennial committee decided to procure a poem from a southern author, one from the north for the opening ceremonies of the exhibition, Mr. Lanier was invited to compose an ode on the part of the south, and John G. Whittier contributed a hymn. The ode, beginning "From this hundred-terrace height," was a stirring composition of great merit, but owing to its being written with a view to develop the sense of the poem in union with the musical idea of the composer was criticised when read as a simple poem, removed from the conditions under which it was intended to be rendered. Mr. Lanier's answer to the critics was generally accepted, and the unique character of the work recognized. The prominence thus given him created a great demand for the production of Mr. Lanier's pen, and he contributed frequently to Scribner's Monthly and other prominent publications. Mr. Lanier then conceived the idea of presenting some of the old chivalrous stories in a form suitable for youthful readers. The plan was approved by Messrs. Scribner & Co., and he then published "The Boy's Troisart," in which he gave some of the most stirring events of the fourteenth century in connection with the wars between England and France. The success of the "Troisart" led to the publication in 1880 of the "Boy's King Arthur," Sir Thomas Mallo's compilation being taken as a text, and drawing from other sources he condensed the legends and somewhat modernized the language, while preserving as much as possible of their ancient quaintness. Mr. Lanier had recently completed the "Girl's Paston Letters," a condensation of a series of letters interchanged by various members of the Paston family in the reign of Henry VII., and giving a very lively and at times a very affecting picture of the domestic life of that period. During his last illness Mr. Lanier was engaged upon the "Boy's Mababogion," a condensation and adaptation of a remarkable collection of Welsh legendary tales preserved in manuscript called the "Red Book of Hengest," and translated in full by Lady Charlotte Guest, of England. In the fall of 1879 Mr. Lanier was appointed lecturer at Johns Hopkins University, and the course of lectures he gave that season related to the principles of English versification, exemplified in the works of Shakespeare. The substance of these lectures was considerably amplified and published in a book entitled "The Science of English Verse," in which he endeavored to find a scientific basis for English versification. In 1880 he delivered another course of lectures on English poetry at Peabody Institute. In May last Mr. Lanier, accompanied by Mrs. Lanier and family, left Baltimore to camp out for the summer in the uplands of North Carolina, leaving next Asheville. He was hopeful that the tonic effects of the pine forests and open-air life of the camp would stay the progress of his disease; but his hopes were not realized. Mrs. Lanier, who survives her husband, was Miss Mary Day of Macon, Ga. Four children are living, all boys, the youngest an infant. Mr. Clifford Lanier, a brother of the deceased, who was an occasional collaborator in his literary work, survives. A warm personal friendship existed between Mr. Lanier and the late Bayard Taylor, and he was strongly attached to Prof. Henry W. Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes and other prominent literary men. Though for years a great sufferer, Mr. Lanier was never heard to complain, being always cheerful. He had just reached a perfectly safe literary position and an enviable fame, when his health gave way. His kindness of heart and amiability of character endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and made him many friends in Baltimore, who, though perhaps somewhat prepared for the news of his death by the long-standing delicacy of his health, will yet read the announcement with feelings of profound sorrow. Mr. Lanier's literary work was characterized by great refinement of style and delicate perception of beauty and harmony, both in form and matter. There was an over-refinement in some of his productions, which rendered them less widely popular than they otherwise would have been. His death removes from American literature one of its brightest intellects, and takes from Baltimore a gentleman whose gifts added many laurels to her fame.

English Amusements.

M. D. Conway's London Letter.

"The English amuse themselves very sadly," said old Froissart—*monks' tristement* are his words. It is a favorite quotation among the people of whom he wrote, but it seems rarely to occur to any of them that it might be otherwise. The Graphic was inspired by the hot weather (so un-English) to get up

what it justly described as a suggestive picture, "The Thames embankment as it might be."

It represents a scene such as might be witnessed if the most thronged and fashionable boulevard in Paris lay beside the Thames, and if this prosaic river were supplied with floral and decorated baths like the Seine. It London could only have a succession of springs and summers as glowing as it has had this year, for a generation, the national character might be happily revolutionized. That is, the people might sit together in gardens and arbors, might enjoy loaves and wine on carpeted sidewalks, and get to know something of each other. At present English society is too much on the defensive; class against class, and each family forever jealous of its position—to secure anything like a happy social condition. Watching carefully these promiscuous crowds one may see that the families or the individuals are isolated. They pass and re-pass each other for the most part as if under a spell which forbids them to know or even to look at each other. They all look bored—terribly bored. Now and then one family meets another, which belongs to its own "set" at home, and the rupture of such encounters confesses how bored they have been. Of course I am speaking of the upper classes. The lower fare somewhat better, for they are not ashamed to mingle on the beach and watch the Punch and Judy show, or the canaries that tell fortunes by picking out a card, or to wade in the water. The gentlemen, too, just now are faring better than the ladies, for grouse shooting has begun. But really the upper women have a sad little life, generally speaking. They have time to do but read such novels as the circulating libraries supply.

Parnell, the Agitator.

Boston Herald.

By his course on the Tyrone election Mr. Parnell has covered himself with discredit, as with a garment. His attempt to secure the defeat of the liberal candidate was a crowning example of political ingratitude. In this case the charge of thanklessness rests upon a special basis. But, even under a more general arraignment, American opinion cannot hesitate in condemning the leader of the league for the irreconcilable attitude which he has adopted toward the liberal ministry. By the passage of the land act Mr. Gladstone laid the tenant farmers of Ireland under obligations so distinct and weighty that they ought to have been undeniably. The new law owes its existence to the personal influence wielded by the prime minister upon parliamentary opinion. No other English statesman would have imagined that such a measure could be brought within the possibility of enactment. And assuredly the successful execution of this all but unimaginable conception was due entirely to the matchless adroitness as a legislator and the resplendent reputation as a reformer which the premier has drawn from a ministerial experience of forty-seven years. But, aside from this strong claim established by the ministry for a suspension of agitation throughout Ireland, there were special reasons which should have prevented the land leaguers from plotting against the return of a liberal candidate in Tyrone. The vacancy was created expressly in behalf of the Irish tenant farmers. Mr. Litton, the former liberal member, received his appointment as one of the land commissioners axactly because he had been for many years conspicuous as an advocate of tenant right, and Mr. Dickson, the liberal candidate for the succession, is one of the warmest and ablest supporters of the tenant view of the land question to be found in the north of Ireland.

One of Garfield's Addresses.

A Washington correspondent of the Providence Press quotes as follows from General Garfield's tribute to the late Senator Ferry: "Before closing, however, let me refer to the crowning glory of his life. Mr. Ferry had a strong religious element in his character. This was with him a great controlling force, and not a sentiment. No cloud obscured the effulgence of his hope or dimmed his vision. Clear and high his intellect and faith rose above all storms and darkness and shined him in sweet companionship amid the unexplained mysteries of pain. As his end drew near he came back after a brief absence. There under his own roof, with the angels of his household about him, he passed to his rest. Thinking of trials, and knowing as we do how well he had wrought for the future, trusting in the merits of his dear Lord, he could repeat the sweet lines of Boner:

Beyond the parting and the meeting,
Beyond the farewell and the greeting,
Beyond this pulse's fever beating,
I shall be home!
Love, rest and hope!
Sweet hope!
Lord, tarry not, but come.

Beyond the frost-chain and the fever,
I shall be home!
Beyond the rock-waste and the river,
Beyond the ever and the never,
I shall be home!
Love, rest and hope!
Sweet hope!
Lord, tarry not, but come.

"Ay, the sweeter word of inspiration—in the volume of the book it is written: 'Lo! I come quickly. Even so, come, Lord Jesus.'"

And this is chrouched the memory of a scene so unusual, so profound that the great hall of legislation, with its scores of careless, worldly men, seemed for the time transfigured. We all seemed to be "sitting in heavenly places in Christ Jesus." Even the reporters' gallery, a cool, phlegmatic region, as you may guess, showed a suspicious, surreptitious display of pocket handkerchiefs, and tears were in the eyes of many members on the floor. I have often heard General Garfield eloquent, but I have never before or since heard him approach the touching pathos of that hour. The occasion was ripe for him when he rose; he felt the solemn glow reflected from all hearts around him, and his voice, always sympathetic, took on an almost priestly function and an unobscured tone of exaltation that seemed above mortality, as he recited the dead man's tribute to the dead. The poem that formed its fitting climax seemed to glow with beatific flame. I never can recall it even now without some faint glow of that day's inspiration. Meeting the general in the rotunda as I started homeward, and knowing him very well for the year previously, as I was from his own section, and writing for a paper whose weekly edition circulated in almost every family in his district, I had often counselled with him; and I said, as he reached out his hand to greet me: "If I die in Washington, general, I don't want any other funeral sermon but for you to read a hymn over me. Will you do it?" His face was still warm with the emotion of the hour, and, as for me, the tears were shining in my eyes—so the request seemed hardly out of keeping, and he said very cordially: "Yes, if you die first."

DENVER & RIO GRANDE BONDS.

Statement of General Palmer.

The following is the statement of General Palmer to the New York Stock Exchange, regarding the overissue of bonds:

DEAR SIR: An impression is sought to be conveyed that, in having out consolidated bonds of higher numbers than those listed at stock exchange, this company in some way is chargeable with irregularity. This company is engaged in building a network of lines to and through the mining districts of Colorado and to a connection with the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway in Utah. In the early part of last year it had completed 337 miles. It now has practically completed over 1,000 miles, of which 983 miles are already in operation. In addition to the said 1,000 miles 462 miles are under construction, on which several thousand workmen are employed, and for which the rails, ties and other materials have been contracted. A large part of the expense of this remaining mileage is already incurred and paid. When completed, the length of extensions built with the aid of consolidated bonds will be 1,125 miles, and the total mileage of the company, old and new, 1,462 miles. The means for this work are provided by subscriptions to the railway company's bonds and stock, the subscribers agreeing to pay up in installments, as required by the work and being entitled to receive their securities as payments are made.

When this general plan was adopted by the company, none of the consolidated bonds were listed at the exchange. Last summer application was made for the admission of the bonds then subscribed for, \$8,475,000. The application was granted. When new and further subscriptions had been made, the listing of additional bonds was applied for, but the company was then confronted by a new rule of the exchange, to the effect that no railway bonds should be listed after its adoption except against actually completed road at the average rate per mile provided for in the mortgage. This did not, of course, affect the obligations or ability of the company to deliver bonds to its subscribers, since the mortgage expressly provided for the trustees countersigning bonds in advance of finally completed track, on receiving chief engineer's certificates, duly authenticated, of the work actually done, material furnished and amount expended (the lien of the mortgage attaching to all such work, right of way and materials). But the company could not, under the new rule of the exchange, deliver at once listed bonds to the subscribers while construction was progressing. This however, was not a part of the contract of the company in taking subscriptions. In fact, the object of the subscriptions was not to pay for railroad already completed and in operation, but to create the property.

Had the company completed its lines first, out of the earnings or otherwise, and then issued its bonds and had them listed, there would have been no necessity for the subscription plan; or if all the subsequent subscriptions had been originally contemplated and included in the first application to the exchange, made last summer, they could have been admitted apparently under the rules as they then stood. However, the subscribers and all who take any interest in the company's securities were informed of the condition brought about by the adoption of the new rule, and that the high numbered bonds would meanwhile remain unlisted, and while they were equally secured by the mortgage, and had been countersigned by the trustees, in strict conformity therewith, they would, under the new rule, only have the advantage of a market at the stock exchanges as the lines should be completed and the higher numbers admitted.

Meanwhile, they could be sold as any other unlisted bonds. In fact it is well known they have been for many months selling usually at a fraction less than the quoted price for bonds listed.

The mortgage also provided for the exchange of the old first mortgage bonds into the consols, and as when demanded by the holders of the former. Accordingly, \$10,000,000 of the old bonds have been exchanged for consols of reserved numbers, which have since been duly listed, in addition to the first \$8,475,000. With this exception, the company has issued consolidated bonds only for subscription, as before shown; and of course none have been countersigned by the trustees, Messrs. John A. Stewart and Louis H. Meyer, in accordance with the mortgage for property already under its lien. When the remaining mileage subscribed for is completed and the remaining mortgage subscribed bonds issued, the total consolidated bonds (except those issued now or hereafter against old bonds as cancelled) will be for 1,125 miles, and the amount, \$15,000,000, or at the average rate of \$13,920 per mile of new road. Whereas, under the terms of the mortgage, the company could issue on account of road then completed, 1,462 miles (including the old road), \$17,717,500. The difference between this amount and the \$15,000,000, to wit, \$2,717,500, may be hereafter issued in the discretion of the trustees for the purpose of new tracks and other betterments on operated road.

As far as the company is concerned it would be pleased to have all the bonds issued to the subscribers listed at once at the exchange, but this being impossible, further application will be made to list bonds as soon as a round amount of \$2,000,000 can be admitted, which requires 1,062 miles in all to be completed. Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM J. PALMER, President.

Used Word by Governor Correll.

Christian Advocate.

Among the schemes devised by enemies of law and order in this city was a bill, recently hurried through the New York state legislature, forbidding testimony to be received in courts of any persons employed as detectives to execute the laws. The secret purpose of this bill was to obstruct the good work of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. Fortunately for the people of this state, the governor is on the side of public virtue and public welfare. We make room for his outspoken, noble words vetting and effectually killing the bill:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, June 30, 1881.

To the Assembly:

Assembly Bill No. 423, entitled "An act in respect to the testimony or the offering of testimony of certain persons who serve as agents, informers, or spies," is herewith returned without approval. The uniform tendency of legislation in this state for many years past, in both civil and criminal cases, when questions of fact were at issue, has been toward admitting almost every kind of evidence, and permitting all parties to give testimony regardless of their relations to the

tions. By this practice every shade of evidence is given to the court and jury for whatever it may be worth. The wisdom and propriety of such policy have been so fully demonstrated as to place it beyond question. The proposition contained in this bill, to exclude the evidence of a particular class of persons, is in direct opposition to the established rule of the state as indicated by many years of legislation and practice. A reversal now should not be permitted except as the result of mature and wise deliberation. The class of evidence it is thus proposed to exclude has always been regarded as competent, and no good reason appears why it should not so continue. Every person accused of crime is permitted to testify in his own behalf, and the exclusion of the testimony of any witness is in effect to declare that it is more criminal to see a crime committed than to perpetrate the criminal act itself. The mere statement of such a proposition is sufficient to illustrate its utter absurdity. The exclusion of evidence, otherwise lawful and proper, cannot be sought in the interest of society or for the protection of innocent people.

The greatest obstacle to the execution of the present statutes and the enforcement of the penalties prescribed is the difficulty of procuring evidence upon which the prosecution of offenders may be successfully undertaken. Public officers, on whom the responsibility of such prosecution rests, however faithful and zealous, are frequently unable, with the means at command, to obtain adequate proof to secure conviction. The numerous and flagrant violations of these laws in several of the principal cities of the state have induced philanthropic and law-abiding citizens to organize societies in aid of the public authorities in this regard. These agencies have rendered invaluable service to the public by co-operating with the prosecuting officers of the state in their efforts to enforce and maintain the mandates of law. The inevitable effect of the accompanying bill, should it become a law, would be to deprive the people of the assistance of these volunteer auxiliaries.

Notwithstanding the express provisions of the constitution, and laws enacted in accordance therewith, prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets within the state, this nefarious traffic has for years been carried on in open defiance of solemn enactment. Within the past year renewed efforts on the part of the public authorities have resulted in the punishment of many reckless offenders, and substantial progress has been made toward the suppression of the evil in question. Eventual success in establishing and maintaining the supremacy of the constitution and laws for the suppression of vice and crime depends materially upon the encouragement and co-operation these voluntary societies may be enabled to render to the law officers of the state.

If the proposed disability is sought to be imposed in consequence of the misconduct of spies and informers, an error has evidently been committed as to the remedy for such abuses. If evil exists in the methods employed to such an extent demanding additional legislation, it should be directed, against the wrong-doers to secure their punishment. If any person procure the commission of crime with the sole intent of informing against his victim, who may be led unawares or enticed into a violation of law, he should be punished as *particeps criminis*; but to declare by statute that the testimony of no person, without qualification, who has witnessed the commission of an offense, or is knowing to any circumstance connected therewith, shall be received in evidence, because he has lodged information of the crime committed, is rather a violent and dangerous presumption.

ALEXANDER B. CORNELL.

A Clever Young Person.

New York Tribune.

Elizabeth, the young queen of Roumania, speaks admirably six languages and is a clever, handsome and kindly woman. Suffering has made her tender; her great grief is the loss of her only child, a beautiful and gentle little girl four years old. The queen keeps an album in which she writes down her stray thoughts, and a continental journalist has copied some of them. Here is one queerly sentimental: "Life is an art in which too many remain only dilettantes. To become a master, one must pour out one's life-blood." Again: "White hairs are the crests of foam which cover the sea after the tempest." "Sleep is a generous thief; he gives to vigor what he takes from time." "If you could throw as an adieu to those who would use it well the time that you fritter away, how many beggars would become rich!" "Duty only frowns when you flee from it; follow it and it smiles upon you." There is a keen satire in the following: "The world never forgives our talents, our successes, our friends, nor our pleasures. It only forgives our death. Nay, it does not always pardon that."

Bradlaugh's Attempt.

M. D. Conway to the Commercial.

In connection with the infamous outrage on Mr. Bradlaugh in the lobby of the house of commons, there was one incident which may some day find its way into history. While a crowd of men were standing in the outer space of Westminster Hall, where they had returned after being debarred, Mrs. Besant and the Misses Bradlaugh advanced beyond them to the door opening into the passage leading to the house. They bore a petition to the house, but so did the men who so meekly accepted police orders. The ladies were ordered off but declined to go, saying they were within their legal right. The doorkeeper said, You must not stand on the steps; the ladies replied, We must. The Inspector was called and rudely ordered them away. They did not stir. "Four officers this way," was the intimidating call, but these young ladies were not to be intimidated. The four came, and scowled, but durst not lay hand on them. Then Inspector Deeming came and heard the case. He said the ladies were causing no obstruction and were within their right in demanding to advance up to the point which had not been precisely prohibited to the bearers of petitions. The advantage thus secured by the resolution and fearlessness of three young ladies quite unknown to the police, was followed up by the men, who immediately filled the steps, making a sort of pyramid with the three female faces visible at the summit. For several days the house of commons was an armed fortress. Two hundred extra policemen were employed to protect it from the approach of Bradlaugh. In the name of God, Bradlaugh was gripped, hustled, his coat torn, and bruises given him which have brought on erysipelas. He has been taught that Jehovah, whether he exists or not, has not a concrete existence in England. But when all this miserable outbreak of bigotry is past, it will not be forgotten that the ablest and most cultivated lady in England bore the bravest part in the scene and confronted the tortures for the sake of right and bravery.

THE HEALING POWER OF FAITH.

Saturday Review.

The chapter on Leechcraft in Mr. Grotz's "Notes on the Folk-Lore of the Northwest of Scotland," contains some very astounding prescriptions. That they actually and frequently wrought cures affords additional testimony to the great effect that the mind has in healing actual bodily disease, if only the patient have full faith in the entire efficacy of the remedy. This healing power of faith, which doctors are day by day admitting more as a reality, throws light on the popularity of the miracle wells and healing shrines on the continent, and forbids us to condemn as mere random lying the tales that are told of the astonishing cures effected by them. There are many such pilgrimage wells in Scotland cited by Mr. Grotz, although their healing efficacy was supposed to be an inherent virtue in the water, and not dependent on the favor of a saint. Some of these wells were surrounded by stones shaped like the several parts of the human body, called the "eye-stone," the "head-stone," and so on; and it was a necessary part of the treatment, after washing with water, to rub the part affected against the stone that bore the same form. This is the superstition of the Vul stone in the New Hebrides. Some offering was always left behind by those who tried the curing powers of the waters, even if it were only a rag from the patient's clothes. These tributes were hung up near the well, and every one detained from disturbing them, as it was believed that whoever did so would get the disease that had been cured in the former patient.

A Thorough Job.

Judge M—, a well known jurist living near Cincinnati, was fond of relating this anecdote: He once had occasion to send to the village for a carpenter, and a sturdy young fellow appeared with his tools.

"I want this fence mended to keep out the cattle. There are some unplanned boards—use them." It is out of sight from the house, so you need not take time to make it a neat job. I will only pay you a dollar and a half."

The judge went to dinner, and coming out, found the man planing each board. Supposing that he was trying to make a costly job of it, he ordered him to nail them on at once just as they were, and continued his walk. When he returned the boards were planed and numbered ready for nailing.

"I told you this fence was to be covered with vines," he said angrily. "I do not care how it looks."

"I do," said the carpenter gruffly, carefully measuring his work. When it was finished there was no part of the fence as thorough in finish.

"How much do you charge?" asked the judge.

"A dollar and a half," said the man shouldering his tools.

The judge started. "Why did you spend that labor on the job, if not for money?"

"For the job, sir."

"Nobody would have seen the poor work on it."

"But I should have known it was there. No, I'll take only the dollar and a half." And he took it and went away.

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THE HEALING POWER OF FAITH.

Saturday Review.

The chapter on Leechcraft in Mr. Grotz's "Notes on the Folk-Lore of the Northwest of Scotland," contains some very astounding prescriptions. That they actually and frequently wrought cures affords additional testimony to the great effect that the mind has in healing actual bodily disease, if only the patient have full faith in the entire efficacy of the remedy. This healing power of faith, which doctors are day by day admitting more as a reality, throws light on the popularity of the miracle wells and healing shrines on the continent, and forbids us to condemn as mere random lying the tales that are told of the astonishing cures effected by them. There are many such pilgrimage wells in Scotland cited by Mr. Grotz, although their healing efficacy was supposed to be an inherent virtue in the water, and not dependent on the favor of a saint. Some of these wells were surrounded by stones shaped like the several parts of the human body, called the "eye-stone," the "head-stone," and so on; and it was a necessary part of the treatment, after washing with water, to rub the part affected against the stone that bore the same form. This is the superstition of the Vul stone in the New Hebrides. Some offering was always left behind by those who tried the curing powers of the waters, even if it were only a rag from the patient's clothes. These tributes were hung up near the well, and every one detained from disturbing them, as it was believed that whoever did so would get the disease that had been cured in the former patient.

A Thorough Job.

Judge M—, a well known jurist living near Cincinnati, was fond of relating this anecdote: He once had occasion to send to the village for a carpenter, and a sturdy young fellow appeared with his tools.

"I want this fence mended to keep out the cattle. There are some unplanned boards—use them." It is out of sight from the house, so you need not take time to make it a neat job. I will only pay you a dollar and a half."

The judge went to dinner, and coming out, found the man planing each board. Supposing that he was trying to make a costly job of it, he ordered him to nail them on at once just as they were, and continued his walk. When he returned the boards were planed and numbered ready for nailing.

"I told you this fence was to be covered with vines," he said angrily. "I do not care how it looks."

"I do," said the carpenter gruffly, carefully measuring his work. When it was finished there was no part of the fence as thorough in finish.

"How much do you charge?" asked the judge.

"A dollar and a half," said the man shouldering his tools.

LAST RITES.

The Funeral Services at Long Branch and Progress of Train to Washington.

Uncovered Bowed Heads Express Their Deep Sorrow Along the Line.

Arrival of Train in Washington and Impressive Services.

Comments of the Foreign Press.

THE BODY AT ELBERON.

NEW YORK, September 21.—The Post's Long Branch special says: The president's left hand is laid across his breast after a manner he had in life. This was done in order to make resemblance nearer to life. No body will be allowed to enter the death chamber which has been put in order as it was when the president was brought to Elberon. The body is so greatly sunken that artificial means had to be resorted to to give his clothes the appearance of fitting. In addition to the natural shrinking from his illness the operation connected with the autopsy has left the body in even a more emaciated state. A plaster cast was taken of his face yesterday as well as of his right hand. In taking the cast of his hand it was somewhat discolored so this hand will not be seen. The effect of oil used upon his face prior to taking the cast disfigured his features and somewhat slightly altered the color of his face so that the appearance is very much less natural than it was just after death. The president had a massive head and large bones show very prominently and his cheeks are fallen in. His beard has been so arranged about the parotid gland as to conceal that scar and arrangements have been made about the pillow which still further conceals the swelling which swelled away his life. The undertaker says, in his opinion, that it will not be safe to expose the body after it leaves here. The effects of the fluids in embalming are such as to have already hardened the features. A number of journalists who have been so closely watching the president's case all these weary weeks were given an opportunity for the first view of the body. Sentries stood at either side of the entrance to the coffin which lay in the hallway of the lower floor with a soldier at the head and foot of it. The coffin was black, with silver handles, and black rods along the side and upon the top was a silver plate with the inscription. The coffin is lined with white satin. Only the face and shoulders were visible, and all one needed to know was that all that remained of James A. Garfield lay there to recall features so familiar during life. The face to those who knew General Garfield only from portraits could not be recognized; even the features were no longer natural. There was an expression about the lower lip which those who knew him best would recognize. The cheeks were gone, and the brow had lost the massive appearance which characterized it in life. The involuntary whispered remark of all as they gazed upon the loved form with a shudder was: "I never should have recognized him. How he must have suffered!" The shrunken form told how much was most marvelous that he had lived so long. As the crowd slowly entered and left the hall the bell of the little chapel in the distance was tolled. Its tones could be only faintly heard above the roar of the train.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

LONG BRANCH, September 21.—At 9.30 o'clock Chief Justice Waite, Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Secretary and Mrs. Windom, Secretary and Mrs. Hunt, Postmaster General and Mrs. James, Secretary Lincoln and Kirkwood and MacVeagh arrived at the Franklin cottage and the doors were closed to visitors. Religious services were conducted by Rev. Chas. J. Young, of Long Branch, at the request of Mrs. Garfield. There were present besides the family and attendants, members of the cabinet and their wives and a few personal friends, numbering in all not more than fifty. When the moment for services was announced the windows and doors were closed and the most solemn silence prevailed.

Immediately after the conclusion of the services Mrs. Garfield, accompanied by her son Harry, Colonel Swain, Colonel and Mrs. Rockwell, Miss Mollie Garfield, Dr. Boynton and C. O. Rockwell, left the cottage and boarded the first coach. The cabinet and their wives followed and took seats in the second coach. Mrs. Garfield was heavily veiled, and while passing to the train she exhibited the same fortitude which characterized her manner throughout. In addition to the immediate members of the family the following composed the party on the train:

Dr. Keyburn,
Private Secretary Brown,
Executive Clerk Warren Young,
John R. Van Warner, chief clerk postoffice department,
John Jamison, of the railway mail service,
Ridgely Hunt, son of the secretary of the navy,
C. F. James, son of the postmaster-general,
Mr. J. Stone, private secretary to Secretary Lincoln,
Ex-Sheriff Daggett, of Brooklyn,
Colonel H. C. Corbin and other attendants upon the late president and Mrs. Garfield during their sojourn here.
Just before the train was ready to start the following New Jersey state officials, accompanied by the legislature, arrived and acted as a guard of honor:
Gov. Geo. C. Ludlow,
Major-General Mott,
Adjutant-General Wm. S. Stryker,
Quartermaster-General Lewis Perrine,
General Willoughby Weston,
General Bird W. Spencer,
Col. S. Perrine,
Secretary of State James B. Hall,
Comptroller E. J. Anderson,
Treasurer Geo. M. Wright,
Private secretary to Governor James D. Nass.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock the casket was removed from the cottage and placed in the third coach. Attendants and others who accompanied the party took seats in the fourth car. At 10 o'clock the train started from the cottage, moving from the grounds very slowly. The train reached Elberon station at 10.12 a. m. and ran up the road about a quarter of a mile from the station, where it halted. At this point the special train which brought President Arthur and Gen. Grant from New York was run along side and guards were stationed in the vicinity to prevent any annoyance from the crowd, there being from 500 to 600 people in the immediate neighborhood. As soon as President Arthur's train was stopped alongside the train which bore the remains of the president, General Grant stepped across and entered the second car of the funeral train, and General Grant took the second from the last seat on the right hand side of the car, and President Arthur sat in the next seat in front of General Grant by himself. The seat next in front of that in which Arthur sat was occupied by Secretary Blaine. As the train moved off President Arthur had his hands on the back of Secretary Blaine's seat and was leaning forward engaged in conversation with Blaine.

ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The train bearing the remains of the late President Garfield arrived at 4.41 p. m. The people were assembled about the depot to do honor to the illustrious dead, every avenue and approach being densely packed with citizens. A large force of police were on duty and the immediate approaches to the depot were roped off and closed against all save those participating in the ceremonies, or who held special cards of admission to the depot. The military were drawn up against the east side of Sixth street with right flank resting on Pennsylvania avenue. Upon the opposite street nearest the depot was a long line of carriages preceded by the hearse, which was drawn up directly at the main gate of the Sixth street side.

THE HEARSE.

used was furnished by Undertaker Speare, of this city, and is known as the Centennial hearse, it having been awarded the prize at the centennial exhibition. It was draped in black of rich and heavy material, wholly unrelieved by any other color, and was drawn by six iron grey horses, whose trappings were also draped in sombre black. Just before the train entered the depot the platform was cleared by the police, and the officers of the army and navy to the number of 130 formed in single rank upon the left of the arriving train. As the train slowly rolled into the depot every head upon the platform was uncovered.

STILLNESS AS OF THE GRAVE.

permeated the vast throng, which for more than an hour had been waiting by the roadside. Soon Mrs. Garfield, assisted by Secretary Blaine, descended from the car, taking his arm upon her right and that of her son Harry upon her left, walked directly to the carriage in waiting. Her face was completely concealed by a heavy black veil which hung nearly to the ground, and whatever emotions she may have experienced were sacred from the sight of those who gazed on her. She entered the state carriage and was followed by her daughter, Mollie Garfield, her son Harry, Mrs. Rockwell and Miss Rockwell. President Arthur leaned upon the arm of Senator Jones. Grant was present. The cabinet, physicians and attendants, MacVeagh and wife and two sons followed. The first three carriages were reserved for the ladies of the party who did not accompany the procession to the capitol. After they had moved on a short distance from the entrance the coffin appeared, borne upon the shoulders of eight soldiers of the 2d artillery detailed from the arsenal barracks. On the right, in single file, and headed by Adjutant General Drum, were the officers of the navy under the lead of Rear Admiral Nichols. As the coffin was borne to the hearse the Marine band, stationed across the street, played "Nearer My God, to Thee," while every head was bowed and many eyes were dimmed by the strains of this sweetly familiar hymn.

The hush that had fallen upon the scene and the grief on thousands of faces made a picture with shadings that years cannot efface from the memory of those who stood about the bier of the dead president. After the coffin had been placed in the hearse, the remainder of the party entered the carriages and took places in the procession. President Arthur's carriage followed immediately after the hearse, and in it were President Arthur, Blaine, Chief Justice Waite and Windom. A carriage containing Mrs. Garfield and daughter was driven down Pennsylvania avenue to Four-and-a-half street and thence to the residence of MacVeagh, whose guests they were during the day.

THE PROCESSION.

As soon as the last of the presidential party had entered the carriages the signal was given by bugle and the military escort formed in line and the head of the procession started on its way to the capitol in the following order:

Platoon of mounted police,
General Ayres and mounted staff,
Washington light infantry and band,
Union Veteran corps,
National Rifles,
Washington Light Guards,
Capital City Guards,
U. S. Marine band and drum corps, 58 men,
Detachment U. S. marines,
Second U. S. Artillery band,
Four companies heavy artillery,
One light battery,
Washington and Columbia Commanderies of Knights Templar.

Then followed the hearse flanked on either side by a single line of army and navy officers, among them being General Sherman and Generals Drum, Meigs, Sackett, Poe, Dodge, McKewer, Ruggles, Breck, Colonel Barr and about fifty others; and Rear Admiral Nichols, Commodore English and Rickard, Pay Director Tooker, Captain DeKraft and Captain C. H. Wells, Commanders Howell, Manly, Howison and Law, Lieutenants Schraeder, Belden, Wainwright, Bartlett, Stockton and Sibree and about fifty others of the navy. After the hearse came the carriage of President Arthur with mounted policemen on either side and following it was half a dozen other carriages with members of the cabinet and others who had accompanied

the remains from Elberon. A platoon of mounted police brought up the rear with muffled drums and solemn funeral dirge. The funeral procession moved slowly up the avenue.

A MASS OF PEOPLE.

lined the sidewalks all the way from Sixth street to the east front of the capitol, and along this portion of the route the crowd was apparently as great as upon the president's inaugural procession. No sound was heard save that from the feet of the moving men and horses. Hats were removed and heads bowed as by common impulse of deep and unfeigned grief as the procession moved toward the capitol. Here at the east front a vast assemblage had congregated to view the funeral cortege. At the foot of the steps was a double file of senators and representatives, headed by their respective officers, waiting in respectful silence to escort the remains into the rotunda. At 5.30 p. m. the head of the procession moved around the south side and arrived at the east front of the capitol, the arms of the military being reversed and bands playing the Dead March. Order was then given to carry arms, and the troops came to right face, while to the muffled beat of drums the hearse and its attendant train of carriages drew slowly up in front of the escort. A hush came over the multitude, and

HEADS WERE UNCOVERED.

as the coffin was carefully lifted from the hearse. The officers of the army and navy drew up in parallel lines on either side of the hearse, and the Marine band played again with much sentiment "Nearer My God to Thee," as with solemn tread the remains of President Garfield were borne into the rotunda and placed upon a catafalque. Senators and representatives preceded and ranged themselves on each side of the dais. Close behind the coffin walked President Arthur and Secretary Blaine, who were followed by Chief Justice Waite and Secretary Windom, General Grant and Hunt, Lincoln and MacVeagh, Kirkwood and Postmaster General James, Rockwell and Swain, and Corbin and Private Secretary Brown.

At 5.25 p. m. the lid of the coffin was opened and the face of the late president was exposed. Noiselessly Arthur and Blaine approached and gazed upon the face of the dead, and then slowly and sadly passed out of the hall. A line was formed by Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, and one by one those present advanced and gazed at the emaciated and discolored face. The public at large was then admitted and hundreds of persons testified by their reverential conduct and mournful countenances the sorrow which they felt on looking upon the features of their murdered president.

As the shadows of night began to fall the vast dome of the capitol was illuminated and the dim light falling upon the mournful drapings of the rotunda and upon the still face of the dead president, served to heighten the solemnity of the scene. On leaving the capitol this evening Arthur was driven directly to the residence of Senator Jones, of Nevada.

PLANS AT DENVER.

DENVER, September 21.—The Abraham Lincoln Post No. 8 of the Grand Army of the Republic met this afternoon and resolved to drape their post in mourning for six months and to hold appropriate public funeral ceremonies on the day of interment in Cleveland. They invite all soldiers, federals and confederates, and all posts in the department of the mountains to join them on the solemn occasion.

A MONUMENT TO GARFIELD.

A number of prominent and influential citizens held an informal meeting to-day to take steps for the raising of subscriptions throughout the state for the erection of a monument to Garfield. Another meeting will be held to-morrow at which committees and officers will be appointed to take the matter in charge. A good amount of subscriptions have already been promised. Their plan is to raise subscriptions in this state and requesting other states to do the same. When collected the subscriptions of various states is to be placed in the hands of a national committee to be appointed to superintend the erection of the monument at Washington. Subscriptions are not to exceed twenty-five dollars each. Various newspaper offices and banks in this city are designated as places to receive subscriptions.

UNIVERSAL SYMPATHY.

SANTA FE, N. M., September 21.—A largely attended meeting was held here last night to take action in reference to the death of the president, at which Governor Sheldon presided. Committees were appointed in anticipation of any general programme of observance which may be announced from Washington. The whole city is draped and business was suspended at noon yesterday.

PREPARATIONS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The district commissioners held a meeting to-day and promulgated the following: It becomes the duty of the sorrowful commissioners to announce to the people of the District of Columbia the death of the president of the United States, who expired at Long Branch at 10.35 p. m., September 19th. Illustrious in arms, in halls of legislation, and as chief magistrate of the Union; the nation mourns his sad and untimely decease and mourns in sorrow at the dispensation of the Great Ruler of the universe. As a slight expression of universal feeling in this national bereavement the commissioners direct that the public offices and business of the district, including the public schools, be closed and suspended until further orders, and that the public buildings of the district be appropriately draped in mourning. And they earnestly recommend to their fellow-citizens the observance of perfect quiet and order during the progress of the burial of the nation's dead and such manifestations of respect and sorrow as befits so solemn an occasion. The district militia are ordered to hold in readiness for any duty to which they may be assigned under orders of the general of the army.

"SECRETARY LINCOLN'S ORDER TO THE ARMY."

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The following was issued this evening by General Sherman: General Order No. 71. "The following orders by the secretary of war announces to

the army the death of J. A. Garfield, president of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1881.

With profound sorrow the secretary of war announces to the army that Jas. A. Garfield, president of the United States, died at Elberon, N. J., at 25 minutes before 11 o'clock, on the evening of Sept. 19th, 1881. The great grief which is felt by the nation at the untimely death of the president will be especially felt by the army in whose service he bore so conspicuous a part during the war of the rebellion. In him the army has lost a beloved commander-in-chief, friend, and comrade, and proper honor should be paid to the memory of the late chief magistrate of the nation at the headquarters of each military department and division and at each military station. The general of the army will give necessary instructions.

[Signed] ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Sec'y.

HOW THE DEATH OF GARFIELD IS RECEIVED ABROAD.

LONDON, September 21.—The Times says the death of President Garfield is regarded hardly less than a national calamity, and all ranks, from the queen to the peasant, express heartfelt sympathy for an injured nation. Even among Russian nihilists Guitcan's crime excites nothing but loathing execration. Flags on all the American consulate legations throughout Europe are at half-mast.

The career of President Garfield is of the kind which appeals to the best feelings and most cherished traditions of our people. His early poverty, manful independence, hard-won attainments, and his integrity of character had caused his career to be watched. He was a man of exceptional powers and brilliant promise, and he was regarded as standing out very distinctly from among the majority of politicians. There is perhaps less reason for fear of a disastrous political consequence from the sudden transfer of power to the vice president in the present instance than on any former occasion. It is clear that Vice President Arthur, who assumes supreme authority, will be restrained by obligations which public opinion will not allow him if he desired to ignore. Garfield's high and admirable qualities are lost to his country, and the United States will not be soon again gratified by the sight of so typical an American at the White House. His short administration, however, will not be barren of important political consequences, if it has put an end to the invasion of executive power by the senate, and if it should lead as it seems probable to the serious consideration of the existing constitutional system as far as relations of vice presidency to the presidency are concerned.

PARIS, September 21.—The Gallegani's Messenger prints the announcement of the death surrounded by a mourning border, and has an eloquent tribute to Garfield's virtues. President Grevy telegraphed a message of condolence. Le Paris says: "As a supreme homage to a noble victim, all people ought henceforth ignore the name of murderer."

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 21.—The news of the death of President Garfield awakened unusual sympathy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 21.—The czar will send a message of sympathy. The death of President Garfield inspires unfeigned sorrow.

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.—The death of Garfield excites profound regret.

ROME, Sept. 21.—King Humbert telegraphed United States condolence for himself and the queen.

VIENNA, Sept. 21.—The Allegemeine Zeitung describes the death of President Garfield as a heavy blow to America. It says what is a worse fact, Arthur succeeds.

PARIS, September 21.—An American flag draped with crape appears on the Grand hotel. All the newspapers eulogize President Garfield and express profound regret at his death. They note the fact that he was the architect of his own fortunes and extol his simple mode of life and his wife's courage.

Le Temps representative of the wide class of moderate republicans says: "His name has been rendered imperishable by fate. During the few months he possessed power he, by virtue and integrity, surpassed all hopes. He was elected to the presidency as fairly as a man could be, but as stricken he became the respected representative of the entire nation. This does honor both to himself and his country. We hope President Arthur will reduce party spirit to silence and that he will be the president of a republic, not of a section of the republican party."

DUBLIN, September 21.—The land league, at its weekly meeting, passed resolutions of sympathy with the American people.

LONDON, September 21.—The stock exchange voted to adjourn on Saturday or any day the New York stock exchange may designate, it having the deepest sympathy with the loss sustained by the American people in the death of President Garfield, and with a desire to show special mark of respect. The New York exchange being notified of this sent hearty acknowledgment recognizing the friendly and fraternal feeling.

LONDON, September 21.—Minister Lowell has called a meeting of the Americans on Saturday afternoon to express grief and condolence. The whole diplomatic corps left cards with the legation.

LONDON, September 21.—Among the callers yesterday at the American embassy here were most of the representatives of foreign governments and Lord Derby West, the newly-appointed British minister to Washington, and Bishop Simpson.

LONDON, September 21.—Provincial papers rival those of London in expressions of the sympathy felt. The Manchester Guardian says: To be cut off like Lincoln is less trying to on-lookers. His countrymen will best honor his memory by the common sense with which the American public opinion is uniformly controlled.

The Liverpool Courier heads an article "The Martyr President" and says, "We consider the most appropriate comfort to the American people are the words of Garfield himself at the time of the death of Lincoln, 'The government at Washington still lives.'"

Acrostic

Glorious manhood at an end! The nation is benighted,
All the future's promise quick by fell assassin blighted!
Recent grief, yet years to come oft shall hear the story,
Fame undying hovers now around that mantle gory.
In our hearts the patriot's name shrouded shall be forever,
Each fond memory treasured dear, to be forgotten never.
Lincoln joined by Garfield is, the country's martyrs mating,
Dead, yet living! Let us live, their virtues emulating!

WILL R. THORSELL.

Colorado Springs, September 20.

"Garfield is Dead."

What's life worth, pray?
Worth to keep or pay?
To take or throw away,
Hence, about or fear,
What's life worth?
Worth a tear.

He fought the fight bravely,
While the nation waited gravely;
He whom we loved so well
Fought and did not win.
We mourn, when we hear his knell,
Is it a sin?

HUGH MITCHELET.

Colorado Springs, September 20, 1881.

DENVER NEWS.

Preparations for Monday—The Decorations of the Union Depot.

DENVER, September 22.—The mayor has issued a proclamation that all places of business, including saloons, be closed next Monday from 6 a. m. till 6 p. m. At the special meeting of the council \$250 was appropriated toward defraying the expense of the funeral services Monday. The county commissioners have donated \$250 and the state \$300 for the same purpose, making a total donation of \$800.

The display on Monday at the funeral services for the dead president promises to have the greatest number of men in line ever seen in Colorado. The military will turn out in full, city, county and state authorities and Masonic and other organizations will turn out strong. The board of trade will also turn out in the procession. They have resolved to keep their headquarters draped in mourning for six months.

Over fifteen hundred yards of drapery and a large number of flags are used in the decoration of the Union depot. All the general offices in the building are elaborately draped. The projectors of the national Garfield monument scheme held another formal meeting to-day, but nothing was done in the matter. Another meeting will be held to-morrow, when definite arrangements will probably be made.

The Julesburg short line from Denver to Omaha lacks but seven miles of track for completion. This road will shorten the distance between Denver and Omaha seventy-one miles, and shorten the time several hours. The end of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road is twenty-five miles west of Indianola, Nebraska, and have contracted for building a hundred miles of road beyond there, which will bring the road inside of the state line. This seems to indicate conclusively that this road will soon be completed to Denver, giving a through and direct line to Chicago.

THE TRIBUNE SUITS.

Although it cannot be learned officially, it is stated on good authority that the grand jury have found two true bills against the Tribune publishing company for criminal libel in publishing attacks on Governor Evans and the management of the D. & N. O. railroad.

County Treasurer Potter returned from Denver yesterday morning where he has been in attendance at the annual meeting of the grand lodge of Masons.

Many of the churches were being draped in mourning yesterday as a recognition of sympathy and regard felt for the late President Garfield.

Mr. H. R. Fowler has accepted the position in Captain DeCoursey's office created by the departure for the east of Mr. Samuel Parish.

OUT WEST.

The Nellie Boyd combination will open a week's engagement in Leadville on Monday next.

Pueblo only issues licenses for periods of six months, and requires payment in advance.

Burton, the stage robber, plead not guilty in the United States district court and earnestly believes that he will be acquitted.

"Moss Agate," the well-known San Juan mining correspondent, denies most emphatically that the mines of that section are played out.

Ex-Governor Carney, well-known throughout the west, died at Topeka on last Monday.

The Pueblo county democratic convention meets at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

An inextinguishable deposit of nodulated septaria or properly cement rock has been discovered in the vicinity of Trinidad.

The third annual fair of the Laramie county agricultural and mechanical association opened on Wednesday last under the most favorable of prospects at Fort Collins.

Huerfano county farmers are offering \$1.50 and \$2 per day and board for farm laborers and cannot get them at that price.

There is talk of building a sixty room hotel costing \$30,000 at Gunnison City.

A woman attempted at Denver on Wednesday last to shoot Clay Wilson, the man who shot Jim Moon.

The authorities of Eureka, Nevada, have a requisition from the governor of Nevada for Allison, the Conchos county desperado.

It is reported that Jesse James, the robber and bandit, is living in the vicinity of Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Marshal Bohn, of Ruby Camp, has killed his man. The shooting was intentional and unprovoked, and the citizens threaten to lynch Bohn.

Messrs. Maitland & Co., the Huerfano street grocers, are doing a good business. The attention of our readers, is called to the business locals in another column.

George Watson was arraigned before Justice Bentley yesterday charged with selling liquor without the requisite state license. He was fined \$20 and the costs incurred in the prosecution of the case.

To accommodate the business men of the city Mr. James A. Morlan has made a change in the hours for meals at the National hotel. Dinner hour is now from 12 to 2, and supper from 6 to 7.30.

Mrs. Dr. C. E. Edwards left for Philadelphia via Denver and the Kansas Pacific to-day. She was accompanied as far as Denver by the doctor and Mrs. Major Garner.

Mr. P. E. Neeman, of Tipton, Iowa, died in this city yesterday at the residence of Judge McMorris. The remains were embalmed by Messrs. Reynolds & Westerfield and will be sent to his former home for interment.

Messrs. Frank Hale, A. Sagendorf and C. E. Edwards went to Denver yesterday afternoon as delegates to the annual gathering of the Colorado grand commandery from the Pike's Peak commandery of this city.

Mr. Samuel Parish, for some months past with Captain De Coursey, the real estate agent, left for the east on last night's train. He has not fully concluded whether he will return to Colorado Springs or not.

The Nevada avenue Herdic coach will in the future run on Tejon street between Chachar street and Pike's Peak avenue, thus saving the Nevada avenue patrons the trouble of crossing over to Nevada.

Through a private letter received in this city yesterday we learn that on Saturday last the following named Colorado Springs residents met at the Palmer house, Chicago: John Humbley and wife, Mr. Puglesy and wife, A. Sutton and wife, B. F. Crowell and the Misses Crowell.

The time of the college memorial service for President Garfield has been changed from Friday to Monday in order to comply with the proclamation issued by Acting Governor Tabor. There will be a regular session to-day, but no session after the services of Monday morning.

Our citizens should extend to the Herdic coaches their utmost support. Messrs. Stevens and Rouse have incurred considerable expense in placing the coaches upon our streets and let it not be said that the residents show a lack of appreciation and support.

The Garfield memorial service will take place at the opera house on Monday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock, instead of to-day. The programme as arranged by the pastors of the various churches will be published in due time.

The funeral of Mr. A. D. Towne will take place at the family residence, corner of Cuecharus street this afternoon at two o'clock. The Rev. W. L. Shutz will preach the funeral sermon.

Senator Hill came down from Denver yesterday morning and returned on the afternoon train. He regretted making so short a visit as he desired to see more of the city and its people. He intends to visit the city again soon and remain several days, if he is not called to Washington to attend an extra session of the senate.

As will be seen from the schedule of negotiations printed in the column of "Colleg Notes," the hour for opening the library has been changed from 11 a. m. to 10 a. m. The library will be open for the drawing of books to citizens of Colorado Springs, forty minutes (from 10 to 10.40 a. m.) every day except Saturdays and Sunday. There is no charge connected with the use of the library except a fine of five cents per day, which is incurred whenever a volume drawn is kept longer than one week.

The members of the Sabbath school congregation of the Baptist church will have an excursion to Manitou, Saturday, September 24. Fare for the round trip, adults 2 cents. Tickets will be furnished children of the Sabbath school free. Fare from Manitou to cañon, above the Iron Spring, from 15 to 25 cents. Infant class free. Train will leave Colorado Springs at 9 a. m., instead of 10 a. m., as announced on Sabbath; returning leave Manitou at 5 p. m. All members of the church congregation and friends are cordially invited to attend and bring their lunch with them.

A colored boy by the name of Madden yesterday took a pocket-book containing \$16 from the lunch basket of Miss Giddings, one of the teachers at the public school. As soon as he secured the money he left the school room and came down town. The first thing that he purchased with his ill-gotten wealth was eight Herdic coach tickets and a jack knife. Soon afterward he was arrested by Marshal Bell, and upon being questioned said that he had found the pocket-book in the street. The boy is now in jail, and he will probably be sent to the Industrial school at Golden, as this is not his first offense.

Our readers will doubtless remember the account we gave of the recent establishment in this city of an asylum for half orphans and friendless children, of which Miss Hancock is matron. We learn that six children have been already received and more are expected soon. Bedding and clothing are needed by these destitute little ones. If any of our citizens have comforts, sheets, pillow-cases, etc., or children's clothing or second-hand garments to be remodeled for their use which they wish to devote to this object, they may leave them with Mrs. Mary Rice, one of the committee of supply, at Col. De LaVergne's corner of Wabash and Pike's Peak avenue. If any of our citizens wish to aid by money, as some have generously done, they can hand their gifts to the treasurer, I. Bentley, Esq., at his office in Union block.

Colorado Springs for the capital.

Arthur and Blaine came together very frequently in the despatches.

Whatever other faults the press of Colorado has, it is at least just and kind to all its contemporaries.

The paper in Central appears to be very angry because it was charged that Judge Belford wrote its Tabor editorial.

The Leadville Herald alleges that Senator Hill talked politics in a store for two hours. Some dreadful conspiracy must be on foot.

Mr. Thomas F. Dawson has been made editor of the Inter-Ocean. Mr. Dawson has conducted this paper with marked ability during the past month.

Our exchanges show that there is quite a strong under current of popular sentiment in favor of Colorado Springs. Its advantages are so conspicuous that they are universally recognized.

The Central organ has a good deal to say against railroad candidates. Does this mean that Teller is to be abandoned for Belford, or is the former no longer an attorney of the Union Pacific.

Much of our report this morning is nearly a day behind. Matter that was to have been rushed came slowly last night. As every detail is of interest at this time, we publish all that is received.

The San Carlos Indian reservation in Arizona contains 2,304,000 acres. It is watered by the Black river and is one of the most fertile spots in Arizona. These Indians can hardly afford to fight.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company has filed papers establishing a sinking fund. It arranges for the redemption of the bonds so that the principal will be extinguished in thirty years.

The Denver Republican has a new city editor, Mr. George E. Allen, of Buffalo. Mr. Allen has occupied responsible positions in the east, and is highly esteemed by his fellow journalists in Buffalo.

We published yesterday the address to the voters of Colorado prepared by the committee of eleven. It is an admirable document, and states in a brief forcible manner, the reasons why Colorado Springs should be selected for the capital.

The effort to raise the Mason fund is hardly a wise one. Mason, in firing the shot at Giltieau, committed an unpardonable breach of discipline and should be punished. Mason was a guard and this makes his shot particularly unpardonable.

England's national debt is about \$3,500,000,000. It appears to give but little anxiety notwithstanding the fact it is so large, and no especial effort is made to reduce it. The reduction last year was \$30,000,000. The largest reduction since 1808.

The difficulty of making the government see the Indian question as we see it is that the government is too far away.—[Leadville Herald.]

And possibly the government says we are too near to get the prospective.

Hon. James F. Wilson seems to be sure of an election to the United States senate from Iowa. Mr. Wilson was a distinguished member of the house in the reconstruction period, and has always been considered one of the strongest republicans in his state.

A Countess in England, has lately attempted to start the fashion of wearing dresses made from goods of English production. It is claimed that if the ladies of the country will only unite in this matter there will be no trouble in giving the mills all the work of which they are capable.

During the past week there have been interviews with gentlemen in different parts of the state and the reports are most encouraging. We find earnest friends in the least expected quarters. The more the situation is studied the more confident we are of success.

The most valuable contributions to the early history of this country are being made by Francis Parkman. He has carefully gathered his data by the study of original documents. At present he is preparing to write about Montcalm and is investigating for material in the colonial documents in the record office in England.

We publish elsewhere a letter suggesting that no party conventions be held this fall so that there may be more candidates for office and more votes cast. We do not endorse the remedy proposed, but think the danger of a light vote none too strongly stated. How to draw out the full vote of El Paso county on the capital question is worthy of the most careful consideration, and the letter we publish will serve to agitate the question.

The Chronicle sums up the situation of the Canon convention as follows:

Denver seems to have been unreasonably scared over the recent Canon City convention. The Tribune appears to have fancied it was going to move the capital then and there. It glazes over the fact that Leadville got ten votes and Pueblo one, but strangely omits to notice that Denver got none at all. The Tribune seems to be unaware of the fact that the capital can only be moved by a vote of the people, and that the Canon City convention was merely a preliminary skirmish in which nobody cared to show his hand. It may not "eventuate," to use the Tribune's language, that the capital comes here—but it must be evident to the Tribune that it won't stay at Denver.

The terrible law of suspects has been put in force again in Russia. This law is one of the most severe, as it is one of the most despotic ever known. It provides that the government may arrest and imprison any one suspected of a crime against the state or against the czar. A man is perhaps arrested, taken to Siberia, and never heard of or seen again by his family, simply because he is suspected. There is no trial, no chance to say a word in self defense, but on the street or at home the arrest is made and the unhappy victim buried forever in some Siberian mill or dungeon.

The Chittain commenting on our article reflecting on Governor Pitkin for not having taken some action to keep the Jicarillo Apaches out of the state says:

In the first place we have no reliable information that there are any Apaches in the state. In the second, if they have crossed the border ten thousand strong we do not imagine how Governor Pitkin could be held any more responsible for it than for an uprising in the sultan's dominions, for it is hardly to be supposed that even the most inveterate enemy of the executive would require him to stand guard and challenge every renegade red skin who attempted to steal a march on Colorado soil.

In the first place, the Chittain is a newspaper, it ought to have some reliable information regarding the settlement of a band of Apaches in this state, since a reservation has not been set apart for them and is now occupied by these Indians. Our complaint against Governor Pitkin is not that he did not prevent some Apaches from making an incursion into this state. It is that he has allowed a reservation to be set apart in Colorado for a band of hostile Apaches, and to be occupied by them without a protest. It may be claimed that he did not know of it. But the ignorance is just as culpable. Proper watchfulness for Colorado's interests should have made him acquainted with what was going on in southern Colorado. It is probable that this band of Apaches will give us more trouble than the whole Ute tribe. Persons familiar with the Apaches know that this tribe is one of the most dangerous in New Mexico. It has been at constant war with the soldiers, settlers and miners since New Mexico was acquired. The brave Burnside, who died a few days ago, bore for nearly thirty years scars of wounds inflicted by them. There are equitable reasons why we should not have demilitarized the entire removal of the Utes. New Mexico, Arizona and Utah have many more Indians than we have, and it is selfish for us to try and crowd all of ours on them, especially since Kansas and other eastern states did not do this to us. But there was no good reason why we should furnish territory for New Mexican Indians.

We emphasize this criticism because Governor Pitkin has so assiduously tried to make capital out of this Indian question. When he was in Washington he favored the settlement of the Ute question there agreed upon, but on his return he found this unpopular and abandoned Senator Hill to fight alone. In 1879, while the Meeker women were still captives, and General Adams with a few others had gone to try and effect their deliverance, Governor Pitkin demanded the immediate advance of the troops. As this would have certainly caused the death of General Adams and the captives, caused terrible bloodshed on the line of our three hundred miles of undefended settlements, without accomplishing anything that could not be brought about through peaceful measures, we called the dispatch of the governor inhuman. Commendable zeal in behalf of the state did not require it. It was only sent for political effect. As the governor has tried to float into popular favor by this means, it is perfectly legitimate to criticize him for not knowing that a band of Apaches was given a reservation in this state and protesting against it.

SECOND THOUGHTS.

The first news of the death of President Garfield caused such deep sorrow that little else was thought of. Now there is time for more deliberation. The country within a few hours has changed its chief magistrate and the change has excited but little thought or attention. The thought now uppermost in the minds of the people is that Garfield is dead, and not that Arthur is president. This shows the stability of our institutions and the respect for constitutional law in the hearts of the people. A large political party which cast within a few votes as many as Garfield received, did not dream of showing any opposition. The strong faction within the republican party which was opposed to Mr. Arthur, was likewise undemonstrative. No party clique dared oppose the course of our laws. All this is worthy of remark, as it illustrates the strength and stability of a republican government founded on the intelligence of the people. Such strength and stability is possessed by no monarchy in Europe, much as republican governments are despised by them. When the czar of Russia was assassinated, the new czar ascended a throne surrounded and stayed by the military. Arthur was unattended save by the civil officers.

It is not likely that the change will affect the country commercially more than it has politically. A gentleman in Denver in an interview with a Tribune reporter said that he thought at first he would sell his stocks but finally concluded there would be no immediate change and there will not be. It is true the large operators on Wall street might combine and cause a temporary panic, but they would also be liable to do this as a political agitator would dare to attempt the overthrow of Arthur. Stocks will vary but little in price and business will be as good as usual. There will be no financial panic.

The extent of our loss is now better understood than at first. Garfield was not simply a man of great experience and ability, but also a man with a grand opportunity to lead the country. He had, to a wonderful degree, the confidence of the best men of both parties. No president since Washington was so highly regarded while in office. This would have enabled him to carry out his proposed reforms with success. With his ability and high purpose, he could have made a splendid use for the country of this opportunity. But it is now impossible. No man in a generation is likely to have another such opportunity. The country has sustained a terrible loss.—Not that Arthur may not make a good president, but it is impossible in the nature of things that he should take Garfield's place.

No Accounting for Tastes.

Pueblo Chittain. Denver is still chuckling over the Canon City convention. This reminds one very strongly of the bereaved husband who insisted on dancing a jig at his wife's funeral, but then there is no accounting for tastes.

WHAT WILL PRESIDENT ARTHUR DO?

There have been many speculations as to the course which President Arthur will pursue. It is not a pleasant fact, but none the less a true one, that the republican party was divided into two factions shortly after the inauguration of Garfield. These two factions represented in part the bitter struggle which took place at the Chicago convention in 1880. During the campaign these difficulties were buried, but they appeared on the nomination of Robertson. There were then the administration and anti-administration parties. Mr. Arthur allied himself to the latter and did what he could to defeat the confirmation of Robertson. He went further, and, though the vice-president, lobbied at Albany for the return of anti-administration senators. The contest was waged with all the bitterness and hard feeling of a campaign between two distinct political parties. The animosity shown to Mr. Blaine was particularly noticeable. Had any ordinary event at that time made Mr. Arthur the successor of Garfield, undoubtedly it would have led to a change in all the cabinet offices with the possible exception of Lincoln and James, and a total change in the atmosphere of the administration.

This was feared for the first day or two following the shooting of Garfield. The shooting of Garfield was considered the direct result of the bitter warfare made on the administration by President Arthur's friends. Some partisans went so far as to charge that Giltieau was directly inspired to fire the shot by Mr. Conkling. But this opinion was held by few sensible people and by none more than a few days. The mass of the republican party was undoubtedly with Mr. Garfield, and were alarmed at the possible results of Mr. Arthur's accession to the presidency. This feeling was expressed in the press and elsewhere so generally that Mr. Arthur fully understood the temper of the people. Many of the criticisms of Mr. Arthur were very severe, and now will be admitted to have been unjust.

But the seventy-nine days of illness of Garfield have caused an immense change in affairs. The fight over the confirmation of Robertson is as much a thing of the past as the war of the rebellion. The suspicion of Arthur has given way to confidence in his honor, integrity and common sense. The fears of July second and third are believed to be without foundation. It is not believed that Mr. Arthur will attempt a change in Garfield's policy, whatever his own feelings are, because the country, and especially his party, was with Garfield. Probably the cabinet will all place their resignations at President Arthur's disposal, but they will not be accepted. Secretary Blaine and President Arthur have been drawn together by the common calamity, and probably the former will remain in the cabinet, notwithstanding the old fight between himself and Conkling. The country looks up to the members of the cabinet as the personal friends of Garfield, understanding and desirous of carrying out his policy, and it would feel that any change in it was a reflection on the memory of Garfield. Few men could face the indignation it would create. We do not believe however, that Mr. Arthur will be restrained from changing Garfield's cabinet and policy because of this public sentiment, but because of his own delicate feeling and his respect for the memory of Garfield. He will look upon himself, as the country to a great extent looks upon him, as in some measure the executor of Mr. Garfield who takes up the work which Mr. Garfield has left undone to finish it according to his design. Mr. Arthur is undeniably president, endowed with all the power and responsibility that Garfield had, but still he must humbly feel bound to carry out the policy which Mr. Garfield has begun and in which he has received the nearly unanimous approval of his party and country.

ENGLAND HERSELF AGAIN.

The New York Tribune has an interesting notice of a debate in the house of commons a few days ago, in which Mr. Gladstone administered a crushing rebuke to Mr. Ashmead Bartlett. Mr. Bartlett had criticised the foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone and praised the foreign policy of Disraeli. It was a speech filled with the same arguments and ideas which Disraeli and Salisbury advanced in the upper house. The crushing reply which Mr. Gladstone made was thoroughly appreciated and applauded by the house; not so much because of its sarcasm, but because there had been a change in public sentiment. Jingoism is no longer popular in England. The hollow, tawdry patriotism of the last decade is disappearing, and in its place are sentiments worthy of the land of Milton and Hampden.

This change must give pleasure to those who are in sympathy with the best traditions of the English people. It is only three years since England arrayed herself on the side of a military tyranny, it cannot be called a government, in the southwestern part of Europe. It was not worthy to be considered a European country, because it had only encamped there and for over four centuries maintained its foreign airs. It has opposed every step of progress toward a higher civilization in Europe, and has tried to crush out all noble sentiments in the people among whom it placed its hostile camp. It denied to these people the rights of property, and by systematic brigandage kept them poor. By the most horrible butcheries it strove to crush out the Christian faith, which had survived four centuries of persecution. It regarded it as a crime to breathe the name of liberty. No woman was respected, nothing holy was sacred. When the fortunes of war finally said to this mass of organized tyranny, murder, robbery and lust, you must strike your tents and go back to your own homes, England appeared and said, stay. It knew when it did this that it was blasting the hopes of freedom of the oppressed Greeks in Thessaly and Epirus and denying the full fruits of victory to the brave Montenegrins and Bulgarians. Yet it did this, and why? The jingo party said to uphold England's dignity and give her influence in European affairs. This party thought England's

dignity was worth more than, and was to be maintained at the expense of, justice, freedom, morality and Christianity. For a time the English people were pleased by this policy, strange as it may seem. They wanted England's power asserted whether on the side of right or wrong. And Disraeli, after his return from the Berlin conference and making his great speech in the house of lords in which he told, not what he had done to spread the blessings of liberty, or maintain the great principles of justice embodied in the British constitution, but what he had done for England's glory received an ovation which few of the men of his time had received. It is not pleasant to think of this.

But the scene has changed. The same sentiments which were so loudly applauded three years ago are now greeted with laughter or contempt. It may be that we overestimate the change in public sentiment, but we prefer not to think so. England has been a friend of the oppressed and we wish to regard her so now. She has been too great to be unjust, and noble enough to risk her influence by siding with the weak and friendless. Say what we will against England, whatever that is just in our laws, free in our constitution, sacred in our homes and noble in our history comes from our mother country. It is right that England should have influence in foreign affairs but that influence should be wielded in sympathy with her best traditions, and by men who would most enhance England's glory by securing to other nations the possession of her free institutions and the blessings of her civilization.

LITERARY.

THE OCTOBER HARPER.

The October Harper is the first of the October magazines to make its appearance, and one will have enough entertainment from reading its contents to last until long after the others make their appearance. It is always difficult to tell when the best Harper is at hand, but the October number is certainly one of the very best ever published. The illustrations are unusually fine and the articles are varied enough and interesting enough to please the most critically inclined reader.

For those who were born, or who have ever lived in New England, the contribution by William Hamilton Gibson will be full of interest. Mr. Gibson is not only a graceful and poetical writer, but is an artist as well, and in his article, "A Berkshire Road," he has some of the most delightful sketches imaginable. The writer describes New England scenes among the Berkshire hills of western Massachusetts, and with his pen and pencil brings back familiar scenes from which one has perhaps long been absent. It is rare for one man to write and sketch, and to do both equally well, and yet Mr. Gibson has this power, and his article is as interesting as a poem and his drawings are works of true art. The next number of interest is "Journalistic London," by Joseph Hatton. This is his first paper, and is devoted to a description of old London, and especially Fleet street and its newspapers and newspaper men. There are several illustrations of the prominent men of the Times, Telegraph and News, who have lived, and live now in the historical portion of London, near Temple Bar, and the entire article is full of interesting notes of fact and gossip. For out of doors papers, there is one on "Adirondack Days," which all true lovers of nature will quickly turn to, and in which they will find much enjoyment. The author, Henry Vane, writes as only a lover of nature could, and the illustrations by Frost, Graham and Macy, are such good pictures of forest life that one from merely looking at them cannot but feel that it is a very charming life one leads among the Adirondacks. Edward Strahan has a paper, descriptive and critical, of the works of the artist Frederick A. Bridgman, with illustrations of the artist and many of his best known works. "The Telegraph of To-day," is by Charles Barnard, one of the best writers of the improvements of mechanical productions, and in this article he gives a full description of the telegraph and shows to what perfection the instruments are now brought. "Cotton and Its Kingdom" by H. W. Grady, is well illustrated and is of particular interest at this time, when the great cotton exhibition is to be held in Georgia. Charles F. Thwing, who excels in articles of this description, writes of "The Peabody Museum" at Cambridge, and gives much valuable and interesting information concerning the work of that institution.

The editor's easy chair, is as usual, filled most acceptably by Mr. Curtis, who writes of various to-day topics. In the literary record are reviews of recent publications, and the editor among them speaks of that interesting man, Oscar Wilde, in whose works he thinks there are "gleams of true poetry."

For sale by E. P. Howbert & Co.

LITERARY NOTES.

There is to be a "Whittier Birthday Book." "Cape Cod Folks" has reached a third edition.

A new book by Mark Twain is to appear in December.

D. Appleton & Co. have issued the volume of "Wit and Wisdom of Benjamin Disraeli."

The Century Magazine for November will contain the only authorized portrait of George Eliot.

Du Chailu's new book of Norse travel, "The Land of the Midnight Sun," will be published by Harper & Brothers in October.

"Baby Rue," the last No Name novel of Roberts Brothers, has been republished in England as the work of "Charles M. Clay," which is supposed to be the pseudonym of Mrs. Charlotte M. Clark.

Among the important books to be published this fall, by Jansen, McClurg & Co. is the Hon. E. B. Washburne's work on the early history of Illinois—"Governor Edward Coles and the Slavery Struggle of 1823-24."

Fords, Howard & Hulbert, 27 Park place, New York, will issue a work on an entirely new plan, entitled: Shakespeare for the Young Folk, beautifully illustrated.

"Synnove Solbakken," the initial volume of Professor Anderson's translation of Bjornson's novels, is having a sale which assures the success of the series. The publishers have "Arne," the second of the series, nearly printed.

John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia, have recently published "The Personal Life of David Livingstone," compiled chiefly from his unpublished journals and correspondence in the possession of his family, by W. G. Blackie, D. D.

"The Parent heart in Song" is the title of a volume of poems referring to the love of parents for their children, which has been collected by Mrs. Levieta Bartlett Conner, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and will be published by Peter G. Thompson, of that city, during the early autumn.

"Cat's Cradle," consisting of rhymes for children, by Edward Willett, a New York journalist, and colored drawings by Charles Kendrick, a handsome holiday book, has just been issued by Worthington & Co. An edition of 10,000 has been printed for England, and is already half sold.

Henry Bacon's Scribner articles on "Parisian Art and Artists," have been rewritten and enlarged and will be published by James R. Osgood & Co. in November. The illustrations will include many reproductions of drawings by French artists.

D. Lothrop & Co., has issued "Warlock of Glenwarlock," the new novel by George MacDonald, which has been publishing in *Macdonald*.

The illustrated edition of Owen Meredith's "Lucille," which James R. Osgood & Co. will publish during the present week, is the first holiday book to appear during the present season.

A new "Life of John Wesley," by the Rev. R. Green, will be published this month by Cassell, Pether, Galpin & Co., and will form the seventh volume in their Popular Shilling Library.

The portrait of Dr. J. G. Holland, which the Century company offered in connection with subscriptions to the Century Magazine, is not to be given away as a premium, as might be inferred from a recent paragraph in this column. The regular price of the picture mounted, will be \$5, but subscribers may obtain it at a considerable reduction.

Robert Clarke & Co., will publish in October, "The Shakespearean Myth; or, William Shakespeare and Circumstantial Evidence," by Appleton Morgan, LL. D.; "Miami Woods, a Golden Wedding and other Poems," by William D. Gallagher; "The Discovery of the Northwest in 1634, by John Nicolet, with a Sketch of his Life," by C. W. Butterfield; and "Thomas Corwin: a Sketch," by Addison P. Russell, author of "Library Notes," etc.

Roberts Brothers will issue during the fall a new and complete edition of Jean Ingelow's poems with portrait—also a new illustrated edition of Miss Ingelow's "Songs of Seven," for the holidays; a new book for boys, "The Two Cabin Boys," by Louis Rousselot, author of "The Constable's Son," with illustrations; and new juveniles by H. H. Mrs. Ewing, E. E. Hale, Susan Coolidge, Flora L. Shaw and Samuel A. Drake.

How They Feel.

Huerfano Herald.

EDITOR HERALD.—We agree with your correspondent in a recent issue of the Herald that a question of such vital interest to all our citizens as the selection of a town to be the permanent capital of our state should be fully discussed. In the state press so that an interchange of views among our citizens may be had before the election.

For ourselves, while we admire the public spirit and energy of our fellow citizens of the Pueblos, we cannot agree with them that Pueblo is the best site for our state capital. As a thriving commercial city, possessing all the natural advantages that will make it in the near future the commercial metropolis of the whole Rocky Mountain region Pueblo has no rival, yet as a city possessing attractive surroundings, so that with a small expenditure it can be made convenient and healthy for our legislators, business men and tourists in summer as well as winter, Pueblo does not come up to our ideal. And we submit that Colorado Springs possesses in a greater degree than any other town, the advantages we speak of—beautiful, attractive, healthy and of central location—advantages that will make it a pride to our citizens and a credit to the state. Again, Colorado Springs will attract thousands of votes that Pueblo will lose, while all who would vote for Pueblo will vote for Colorado Springs. With it the objective point of the campaign victory is already perched upon our banner, while with Pueblo success is doubtful. It is not necessary that the state capital should be a commercial metropolis, for example see almost every other state in the Union. Neither is a commercial metropolis dependent in the least on being the site of the state capital for its wealth and position. If Pueblo did not possess the great natural advantages she does the location of the state capital there would not make her a metropolis. Hence in our opinion, Mr. Editor, it would not be prejudicial to the interests of Huerfano county to have Colorado Springs selected as the state capital. Political supremacy does not mean commercial supremacy, neither are commercial advantages dependent on political advantages. They are necessarily separate and distinct, depending each upon their peculiar relation to circumstances and location. Who believes that the location of the Missouri state capital at St. Louis, instead of nearer the state center—Jefferson City—would give it more desirable commercial advantages? We believe it to be a question of convenience to the people of the whole state not necessarily to be regulated by anything else. We wish to see it located nearer us than Denver, and we think Colorado Springs possesses advantages that Pueblo does not. Those who believe in state unity we think will agree with us. With Colorado Springs selected as a permanent state capital the question is forever settled, while should Pueblo succeed in getting the state house it may be the commencement of an agitation that will end only in the political secession of northern Colorado.

MANY CITIZENS.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE is inspired to the making of an indecent attack upon Governor Pitkin because of the unfounded rumor that the Apaches had obtained a lodgment upon a government reservation within the borders of Colorado.—[Leadville Herald.]

The Herald should not always express opinions about what it is ignorant of. We did not speak of an unfounded rumor but a veritable fact. A tribe of Apaches has been given a reservation in this state without a word of protest from the governor of the state. The Herald as a newspaper should keep itself better informed.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

The Good, Great Man—The Strong and Gentle Leader—What He has Taught Us.

Thousands of pens throughout the wide continent, and beyond through the wider world, are running swiftly to-night, though interrupted often by a blotting tear as they bear record of the nobleness of the well beloved ruler who has gone from us. Never before has it been possible for the whole world to watch the slow decline of a world-famous man through his long, last illness; and never before have the dwellers on the remotest coasts of the old continent in one day sat down in sympathetic grief with any national sorrow which has come upon us. To-morrow not only from Mother England and from kindred Europe, but from the extreme of Africa, from remote India, and from the islands beyond the sea will be echoed back to us "The mellowed murmur of the people's praise," sounding as sadly and soothingly as sweet funeral music in the ears of the widowed wife and the widowed nation.

While millions of tongues are speaking in honor of that honorable life, but few can hope to bear any fresh testimony of its grandeur; yet it is well that many should reiterate the words of praise when a great man is dead.

How wonderful was the strength of the man! The impressive presence of that powerful frame was but the natural outward expression of the well-nigh resistless, commanding, kingly soul. Everywhere men recognized a leader and sought to be commanded by the strong man. Only one of the strongest among men could lead forth untrained crowds from their ploughs and workshops and inspire them at once with enthusiasm for the extreme endurance of which old armies are capable. Only a man of the rarest strength would have been personally besought by Abraham Lincoln to cease from commanding an army in order to lead among the nation's counsellors. And what gigantic strength of character is that which can raise a man in one short lifetime, in the face of all obstacles, from the depth of poverty to the highest honor which any people of the earth can bestow upon a fellow-man!

There are but a few among the great characters of history in which kingly strength is mingled with great gentleness. The great man who has just gone from us professed in common with many millions of his fellow-men to make the following and imitating of Jesus of Nazareth the supreme aim of his life. How few men in any age have come so near their Divine Model in the mingling of more than manly strength with that grand sympathetic tenderness more common in the noblest women.

It was only a few months ago that our new president was exalted to his office, amid the rejoicings of the nation, by that most simple, solemn and thrilling ceremony which in a moment's time raises a citizen to a place of almost unequalled power among the rulers and kings of the earth. Then, if ever, a strong man might be pardoned if he should exult in his strength; if he should concentrate his thoughts in self-congratulation that he had fought a good fight; if for the moment the tenderer thoughts should be forgotten under the crown of victory. Do you remember the first act of this great man when he turned at the conclusion of the ceremony? He instantly bowed his grand head to that old farmer's wife from Ohio who sat beside him—the mother who bore him and who through widowhood and cruel poverty reared him nobly and who turned his wavering youth toward the channel of right ambitions which led him up to that crowning honor.

So tender he was in the hour of triumph; but not less so in the moment of despair. When the murderer had torn his very vitals and he, with all about him, were looking for death, only a single expression of fear interrupted the brave man's heart—fear lest the wife who had lived with him through poverty and exaltation should be killed by his death.

Nearly two thousand years ago on a Syrian mountain-top, a prophetic preacher spoke of a time to come when "The meek shall inherit the earth." It was deemed a hard saying, puzzling, and probably referring to some different state of existence, perhaps post-millennial. But when, after many centuries, a follower of the prophetic preacher, a man not self-seeking or fierce for promotion, is led by Providence from a sphere of the humblest poverty and toil, to be the ruler over the strongest nation of the earth; and when that ruler leads with him, to share the honors of his high position, that humble-minded, simple, God-fearing widow, it seems as if the old words of the preacher had, in some sense, come true: for the meek inherit the earth.

Who can estimate the value of such a life and example? Surely there are few young men in the whole nation so debased that they will not feel themselves touched and ennobled by contemplating this completed life. There are few that are surrounded by such obstacles of circumstance as seemed to hedge in the path of this man about thirty years ago. This event will be to all the grandest reminder that any man can make his life great by adherence to duty; a reminder of the vastness of the possibilities of youth, and especially of the infinite richness of opportunity that lies before a young man in America.

September 20.

A. T. B.

During 1878, 1879 and 1880 we increased in population so fast that we do not realize the increase this year. A look at the census returns impresses us with this increase. Pueblo by the census had a population of 3,317 and South Pueblo 1,443. These two cities now claim 15,000 people. Animas City was the only settlement in La Plata county with a population of 286. Durango, then unknown, has a population of at least 5,000. The towns of Gunnison county only had a little over 5,000 population then, but now have nearer 20,000. Notwithstanding these new sections of the state have drawn heavily on the population of the older sections, enough emigrants have come into these older settlements to enable them to more than hold their own.

THE NATION'S GRIEF.

After Weary Months of Suffering,

And in Spite of a Nation's Prayers,

President Garfield Ends His Noble Life

On the Very Threshold of Its Usefulness.

The Sad Story of His Last Hours.

The News in Various Cities and Comments of the Press.

THE PRESIDENT DEAD.

ELBERON, September 19.—The president is dead.

THE REPORT TOO TRUE.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The telegram notice of the president's death is now only too probable. The bells of Trinity parish churches will toll about an hour and services will be held during the day or evening according to the time of the announcement of the sad event.

THE VICE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED.

ELBERON, September 19.—The president died at 10.35. From what has been ascertained death was from sheer exhaustion. Warren Young assistant to Private Secretary Brown brought the news from the cottage at ten minutes before eleven. The first indication that anything serious had occurred was the appearance of a messenger at the Elberon hotel who obtained a carriage and drove rapidly off. It was supposed that he had gone to summon the members of the cabinet. They left here about 9.30 to-night. Attorney General MacVeagh has notified Vice President Arthur of the president's demise.

BEHIND ON THE WAY.

BOSTON, September 19.—Secretary Blaine and wife and Secretary Lincoln and wife arrived to-night and left at eleven o'clock for Long Branch.

MACVEAGH'S ACCOUNT OF HIS DEATH.

ELBERON, N. J., September 19.—MacVeagh has just come to the Elberon hotel from the Franklyn cottage and said: "I sent my despatch to Mr. Lowell at 10 p. m. Shortly before that Bliss had seen the president and found the pulse 106 and the conditions then promising a quiet night. The doctor asked the president if he was feeling uncomfortable in any way. The president answered 'Not at all,' and shortly afterwards fell asleep, and Bliss returned to his room across the hall from that occupied by the president. Colonel Swain and Rockwell remained with the president. About ten minutes of ten the president awoke and remarked to Colonel Swain that he was suffering great pain, and placed his hand over his head. Bliss was summoned and when he entered the room found the president substantially without pulse and the action of the heart was almost indistinguishable. He said at once that the president was dying," and directed Mrs. Garfield to be called. The president remained in a dying condition till 10.35, when he was pronounced dead. He died of some trouble of the heart, supposed to be neuralgia, but that of course is uncertain. I notified General Arthur and sent a despatch to Messrs. Blaine and Lincoln."

THE LAST SAD OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

ELBERON, N. J., September 20.—1.15 a. m.—The following official bulletin has just been issued:

ELBERON, N. J., September 19.—11.30 p. m.—The president died at ten thirty-five p. m. After the bulletin was issued at 5.30 this evening, the president continued in much the same condition as during the afternoon. The pulse ranging from 102 to 106 with rather increased force and volume. After taking nourishment he fell into a quiet sleep about thirty-five minutes before his death, and while asleep his pulse rose to 120 and was somewhat more feeble. At ten minutes after ten o'clock he awoke complaining of a severe pain over the region of the heart and almost immediately became unconscious and ceased to breathe at 10.35.

[Signed] F. H. HAMILTON,
D. W. BLISS,
D. H. AGNEW.

MACVEAGH'S DESPATCH.

ELBERON, September 19.—At 10 to-night the following was sent to Lowell by MacVeagh: The president had another chill of considerable severity this morning which following so soon after the one of last evening, left him very weak indeed. His pulse became more frequent and feeble than at any time since he recovered from the immediate shocks of the wound, and his general condition was more alarming. During the day his system has reacted to some extent. He passed the afternoon and evening comfortably, and at this hour he is resting quietly and no disturbance is expected during the night. There is, however, no gain whatever in strength, and there is therefore no decrease of anxiety. [Signed]

MACVEAGH.

HIS DYING MOMENTS.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The Telegram's extra says: At the president's bedside, holding his poor emaciated hand in her own and watching with anguish unutterable the fast vanishing sands of life, sat the faithful devoted wife during the closing hours of the president's career. Around him were other weeping friends and the physicians lamenting their powerlessness in the presence of death. Towards the last the mind of the sufferer was

derer. He was once more back in Mentor amid those scenes where the happiest hours of his life were spent. He sat in the dear old homestead again with loved ones around him; the aged mother so proud of her big boy, the faithful wife, the beloved children. It was a blissful dream that robbed death of its terrors and rendered the dying man for a moment unconscious of the cruel rending of his once vigorous frame that was constantly going on. The moan of the restless ocean mingled with the sobs of the loved ones, as the lamp of life flickered and went out forever. Nearly every one around the president clung to hope to the last, and refused to believe the approach of death until the shadow deepened and the destroyer's presence could be no longer unfelt.

Flags were hung at half-mast from every house on Ocean Avenue, and the gaiety of this favorite watering place is followed by the deepest gloom. The struggle is over and death is the victor.

THE CABINET TO ARTHUR.

LONG BRANCH, September 19, 12.20 a. m.—Attorney General MacVeagh has just sent the following to Vice President Arthur: It becomes our painful duty to inform you of the death of President Garfield, and to advise you to take the oath of office as president of the United States without delay. If it concurs with your judgment we will be very glad if you will come here on the earliest train to-morrow morning.

[Signed] W. H. HUNT, Sec'y. Navy,
WM. WINDOM, Sec'y. Treas'y,
THOS. J. JAMES, P. M. Gen'l.,
WAYNE MACVEAGH,
Att'y. Gen'l.,
S. J. KIRKWOOD, Sec'y. Int.
GARFIELD'S MOTHER.

CLEVELAND, September 20.—Mother Garfield is now at Solon with her daughter, Mrs. Larabee. A Herald special from Solon says: Until three days ago full particulars of the situation were telegraphed with greatest regularity to the friends at Solon. Since that date only meager dispatches were sent, and the suspense of the household can only be imagined. Saturday night and Sunday night Mrs. Larabee and the president's mother slept together. Mrs. Garfield did not sleep at all as her anxiety rendered sleep out of the question.

During the last week or two her general health has been remarkably good. The Monday evening dispatch reached the Solon office at 6.30 o'clock and was at once delivered. The dispatch was:

ELBERON, September 19.

After the noon bulletin of the president's condition there has been no aggravation of symptoms. Since the noon bulletin he has slept most of the time, coughing but little with more ease. Sputa continues unchanged. A sufficient amount of nourishment has been taken and retained. Temperature 98.4, pulse 102, respiration 18.

[Signed] D. W. BLISS,
F. H. HAMILTON,
D. H. AGNEW.

During all these days since July 20th the mother of Garfield has remained hopeful. She had faith that her noble son would be spared to serve his country and comfort her declining years. Mrs. Larabee, who is a sister, on the contrary has had a feeling of discouragement and fear from the first, and even on the day when he left Mentor she says her mind was filled with vague forebodings she could not drive away. As Garfield went about his farm giving things a farewell look, she felt the presentiment that it was a long good bye. The effect of this telegram was reassuring, however, and inspired Mrs. Garfield with a feeling of cheerfulness. Her exhaustion was occasioned by a lack of rest two nights previous and induced sleep, which members of the family say exceeded in length any previous sleep of the old lady. At five o'clock Tuesday morning the village bell tolled. At six o'clock came a private telegram:

ELBERON, September 19.—Mrs. Garfield, James died this evening at 10.35, calmly breathing his life away.

[Signed] D. W. SWAIM.

THE QUEEN'S REQUEST.

LONDON, September 19.—Lowell, the American minister, received a telegram from the queen expressing the grief of herself and family at the discouraging accounts regarding President Garfield and requesting that all intelligence concerning his condition be forwarded immediately to Balmoral.

Editorial Comments.

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

CHICAGO, September 19.—The Times has a column of editorial chiefly devoted to a sketch of the wonderful career of the late President Garfield. It says the most important of his five months' administration was that to which he owes his death, the contest with Conkling. Throughout its course he bore himself with a firmness and dignity which served to confirm the public confidence and gave promise that in the discharge of his high trust the president would not fail to remember what was due to his own self-respect and to the office of the chief magistrate. In closing this brief review it is hardly worth while to recall the fierce assaults made from time to time upon the character of its subject. No public man in this country escaped such attacks and in most cases it may be unhappy to be confessed they were well deserved. To say that General Garfield erred at times is but to say he was human but proof that his errors were corrupt or criminal has never been produced. The fact that after twenty-two years of public service, most of them years in which the accumulation of wealth by the venal was easy and the temptations for public men constant and strong, he was still a poor man when chosen president, must be accepted by the candid mind as conclusive proof of his integrity. He served his country well and faithfully according to the lights his conscience gave him and will be held in grateful remembrance for this service for the manifestation and high purpose which he has not been spared to execute.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The Tribune says: The reaper Death gathers the bravest and the best. After a struggle, which has kindled the admiration of the world for his heroic manhood, President Garfield has gone. From still heights, where crime and pain come not, he looks down upon the mourning nation which he hoped to help by a wise discharge of his duty. Worthier men than Abraham Lincoln and James A. Garfield this country has never seen in so high a station, and each was taken early in the term of power and in the prime of manhood. Toil and poverty, hard life and iron fortitude had not put out the fire of genius. Foul disease had spared them. Deadly bullets in many battles

had missed the life of General Garfield, but a shot of an assassin took each from the sorrowing nation. The president's death will cause a less shock but far more sorrow than if he had been shot dead on the 2d of July. There has been time to learn that the government cannot be shaken by the death of any one man however high or great or good, but there has been time too to learn how great and good a man was lifted to the presidency by the votes of last November. The great nation holds him in its heart of hearts, and there he will live forever. He is president no more. Only four months he held the helm, but the work done in that short time will bless the land for ages. No other administration has ever done more for the good of the country than this which has just begun. The cold and passionless verdict of history, though it may find fault or flaw, will more than satisfy those who loved James A. Garfield most, and will place his name far toward the highest in the list of human rulers.

CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN.

CHICAGO, September 19.—The Inter-Ocean says: Hard as it is for a man in the prime of manhood to die, the blow that has wrought its result was not so terrible to James A. Garfield as to those who mourn his loss. Death comes to all, and whether it be in a few hours or in a few days or years, sooner or later, cannot matter much in human life. General Garfield had reached the summit of worthy ambition, and his death that immortalized him in the world's history is judged from the standpoint of loving remembrance and enduring fame. The president had little to regret in his hour of dissolution and his immediate family no greater cause for violent grief than those who stood about the bedside of friends stricken in the ordinary way, and bidden farewell to earthly hopes and ambitions. The end of the torturing pain and bitterness that prevailed early in the history of this tragedy has given way to a truer sentiment of grief. The president had grown nearer to the people with every week of suffering. In every household he had been taken close to the hearts of the young and the old, and bulletins from the sick room marked in the daily life of the people, anxiety, hope or despair. Through all these weeks the president was scarcely out of the thoughts of his people and all turned toward him with tender sympathy and loving regards. The death of no public man in the history of the government, save that of Lincoln, has been so generally regarded as a personal bereavement. To say this and to truthfully say it is praise that no one need care to have exceeded in the hour of his own dissolution.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The Herald says: In his death the warm hopes and sympathizing aspirations of a whole people are painfully disappointed and the expectation of recovery, so warmly cherished for so long, adds to the pangs of the public regret. All Americans of whatever religious faith and of whatever politics, democrats who opposed and republicans who reluctantly supported his election, are shocked alike by the bloody deed which laid him low. They have watched during these tedious weeks around the bedside of the patient and uncomplaining sufferer with admiration for his cheerful, manly patience and with prayers that he might be restored to vigor and his official status, and indeed the whole civilized world has watched and prayed with them, but it was not to be; and yet the long period of the president's illness has not been lost. The people have learned precious lessons in those days of sympathy and doubting hope, and above all it has prepared us for hearty acquiescence in the fiat which removes the president and brings in his successor. Thus the change which two months ago would have been received by many with a considerable degree of unfriendly and even hostile feeling, will now be commuted with the entire assent of all parties. But while we do not rebel at the advent of the new administration, every American will feel himself bereaved by Garfield's death. Fairly elected to be president he was attacked in the discharge of that great representative office. His remains will be borne to their last rest attended by the unanimous and heartfelt sorrow of fifty millions of free men.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, September 19.—The Tribune says: The death of President Garfield, though generally expected notwithstanding the prayerful hopes of the civilized world during more than eleven weeks, will fall like a shock upon all.

All the long weeks of suffering have served, if such a thing were needed, to illustrate the Christian resignation, clear intellectual superiority and the patient fortitude of this great man. The foremost statesman of his country, Gen. Garfield died as Washington died, mourned by a nation of freemen, loved by his country for all the qualities that constitute a great man, even among the great men of the earth. He died as Lincoln died, the grief of his countrymen intensified by the horrible circumstances of his murder. He died as the pure and upright Christian prefers to die with an unblemished record and wholly unimpaired of personal pain and of the abrupt termination of the highest political distinction, and grieving only for the cherished wife and children whose love and affection made his home an earthly heaven. Around his bedside the American people have for weeks gathered in sympathy and in prayer, and to-day the same people will mingle their tears with those of his venerable father and of his wife and children as members of a common family, mourning a common loss, a national calamity, a world-wide bereavement. During the long suspense the voice of the nation has been silent. There has been no variance of opinion uttered, and each man has held the stricken ruler as a friend, the dying statesman and orator, the suffering scholar, gentleman, son, father, and husband as of his own kindred. Honored during his most memorable life by the plaudits and free choice of his countrymen, his pathway from childhood as student, teacher, soldier, statesman, orator and patriot, has been one succession of honorable victories won by his bravery and by his purity of life. But the more honorable event of his illustrious life has been the great victory won upon his death bed, the victory of a Christian father and husband and patriot over torturing pain, paralyzed ambition, worldly honors and heart-rending agony of domestic love and devotion. He was conspicuous as the most acceptable of all rulers of nations. The consequences of the vice-president's accession are matters for the future. The great chief train is no more.

Sketch of Garfield's Life.

The following sketch of the president of the United States was prepared by Mr. E. V. Smalley and published in the Philadelphia Times April 12, 1880:—

James Abraham Garfield was born November 19, 1831, in the township of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, about fifteen miles from Cleveland. His father, Abraham Garfield, came from New York, but like his mother, was of New England stock. James was the youngest of four children. The father died in 1833, leaving the family dependent upon a small farm and the exertions of the mother. There was nothing about the elder Garfield to distinguish him from the other plodding farmers of the rather sterile township of Orange. No one could discern any qualities in him which, transmitted to the next generation, might help to make a statesman, unless it was industry; but his wife, who is still

living at an advanced age, was always fond of reading when she could get leisure from her household duties, and was a thoroughly capable woman, of strong will, stern principles and more than average force of character. Of the children no one besides James have made the slightest mark in the world. The older brother was a farmer in Michigan, and the two sisters are, I believe, farmers' wives. James had a tough time of it as a boy. He toiled hard on the farm early and late in summer and worked at the carpenter's bench in winter. The best of it was he liked work. There was not a lazy hair in his head. He had an absorbing ambition to get an education, and the only road open to this end seemed that of manual labor. Ready money was hard to get in those days. The Ohio canal ran not far from where he lived, and, finding that the boatmen got their pay in cash and earned better wages than he could make at carpentry, he hired out as a driver on the tow-path and soon got up to the dignity of holding the helm of a boat. Then he terminated to ship as a sailor on the lakes, but an attack of fever again interfered with his plans. He was ill three months, and when he recovered he decided to go to a school called Geauga Academy, in the adjoining county. His mother had saved a small sum of money, which she gave him, together with a few cooking utensils and a stock of provisions. He hired a small room and cooked his own food to make his expenses as light as possible. He paid his own way after that, never calling on his mother for any more assistance. By working at the carpenter's bench mornings and evenings and vacation times, and teaching country schools during the winter, he managed to attend the academy during the spring and fall terms and save a little money towards going to college. He had excellent health, a robust frame and a capital memory, and the attempt to combine mental and physical work, which has broken down many farmer boys ambitious to get an education, did not hurt him.

GARFIELD AT COLLEGE.

When he was twenty-three years of age he concluded he had got about all there was to be had in the obscure cross roads academy. He calculated that he had saved about half enough money to get through college, provided he could begin, as he hoped, with the junior year. He got a life insurance policy and secured a loan of a new money bag, and set out to make up the amount he lacked. In the fall of 1854 he entered the junior class of Williams College, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1856 with the metaphysical honors of his class. I have seen a daguerotype of him taken about this time. It represents a rather awkward youth, with a shock of light hair, standing straight up from a big forehead, and a frank, thoughtful face, of a very marked German type. There is not a drop of German blood in the Garfield family, but his picture would be taken for some Fritz or Carl just over from the Fatherland.

Before he went to College Garfield had connected himself with the Disciples, a sect having a numerous membership in Eastern and Southern Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky, where its founder, Alexander Campbell, had travelled and preached. The principal peculiarities of the denomination are their refusal to formulate their belief into a creed, the independence of each congregation, the hospitality and fraternal feeling of the members and the lack of a regular ministry. When Garfield returned to Ohio it was natural that he should gravitate to the struggling little college at Hiram, Portage county, near his boyhood's home. He became professor of Latin and Greek and threw himself with the energy and industry which are leading traits of his character into the work of building up the institution. Before he had been two years in his professorship he was appointed president of the college. Hiram is a lonesome country village, three miles from a railroad, built upon a high hill, overlooking twenty miles of cheese-making country to the southward. It contains fifty or sixty houses clustered around the green in the center of which stands the homely red brick college structure. Plain living and high thinking was the order of things at Hiram college in those days. The teachers were poor, the pupils were poor, and the institution was poor, but there was a great deal of hard, thoughtful study done and many ambitious plans formed. The young president taught, lectured and preached, and all the time studied as diligently as any acolyte in the temple of knowledge. He frequently spoke on Sundays in the churches of the towns in the vicinity to create an interest in the college. Among the disciples any one can preach who has a mind to, no ordination being required. From these Sunday discourses came the story that at one time Garfield was a minister. He never considered himself such, and never had any intention of finding a career in the pulpit. His ambition, if he had any outside of the school, lay in the direction of law and politics.

HIS MARRIAGE.

During his professorship Garfield married Miss Lucertia Rudolph, daughter of a farmer in the neighborhood, whose acquaintance he had made while at the academy, where she was a pupil. She was a quiet, thoughtful girl, of singularly sweet and refined disposition, fond of study and reading, possessing a warm heart and a mind with the capacity of steady growth. The marriage was a love affair on both sides, and has been a thoroughly happy one. Much of General Garfield's subsequent success in life may be attributed to the never-fading sympathy and intellectual companionship of his wife and the stimulus of a loving home circle. The young couple bought a neat little cottage fronting on the cottage campus and began their wedded life poor and in debt, but with brave hearts.

MILITARY CAREER.

In 1859 the college president was elected to the state senate from the counties of Portage and Summit. He did not resign his presidency, because he looked upon a few months in the legislature as an episode not likely to change the course of his life. But the war came to alter all his plans. During the winter of 1861 he was active in the passage of measures for arming the state militia, and his eloquence and energy made him a conspicuous leader of the union party. Early in the summer of 1861 he was elected colonel of an infantry regiment (the Forty-second) raised in northern Ohio, many of the soldiers in which had been students at Hiram. He took the field in eastern Kentucky, was soon put in command of a brigade, and by making one of the hardest marches ever made by recruits surprised and routed the rebel forces, under Humphrey Marshall, at Pickett.

From eastern Kentucky General Garfield was transferred to Louisville and from that place hastened to join the army of General Buell, which he reached with his brigade in time to participate in the second day's fighting at Pittsburg Landing. He took part in the siege of Corinth and in the operation along the Memphis and Charleston railroad. In January, 1863, he was appointed chief of staff of the army of the Cumberland, and bore a prominent share in all the campaigns in middle Tennessee in the spring and summer of that year. His last conspicuous military service was at the battle of Chickamauga. For his conduct in that battle he was promoted to a major generalship. It is said that he wrote all the orders given to the army that day, and submitted them to General Rosecrans for approval, save one. The one he did not write was the fatal order to General Wood, which was so worded as not to correctly convey the meaning of the commanding general and which caused the destruction of the right wing of the army.

ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

The congressional district in which Garfield lived was the one long made famous by

Joshua R. Giddings. The old anti-slavery champion grew careless of the arts of politics toward the end of his career and came to look upon a nomination and re-election as a matter of course. His over-confidence was taken advantage of in 1858 by an ambitious lawyer named Hutchins to carry the convention against him. The friends of Giddings never forgave Hutchins and east about for a manner of defeating him. The old man himself was comfortably quartered in his consulate at Montreal, and did not care to make a fight to get back to congress. So his supporters made use of the popularity of Gen. Garfield and nominated him while he was in the field without asking his consent. That was in 1862. When he heard of the nomination Garfield reflected that it would be fifteen months before the congress would meet to which he would be elected, and believing, as did every one else, that the war could not possibly last a year longer, concluded to accept. He often expressed his regret that he did not help to fight the war through, and say that he never would have led the army to go to congress had he foreseen that the struggle would continue beyond the year 1863. He continued his military service up to the time congress met.

On entering congress in December, 1863, General Garfield was placed upon the committee on military affairs, with Schenck and Farnsworth, who were also fresh from the field. He took an active part in the debates of the house, and won a recognition which few new members succeed in gaining. He was not popular among his fellow members during his first term. They thought him something of a pedant because he sometimes showed his scholarship in his speeches, and they were jealous of his prominence. His solid attainments and amiable social qualities enabled him to overcome his prejudice during his second term, and he became on terms of close friendship with the best men in both houses. His committee service during his second term was on the ways and means, which was quite to his taste, for it gave him an opportunity to prosecute the studies in finance and political economy which he had always felt a fondness for. He was a hard worker and a great reader in those days, going home with his arms full of books from the congressional library and sitting up late nights to read them. It was then that he laid the foundations of the convictions on the subject of national finance which he has since held to firmly amid all the storms of political agitation. He was re-nominated in 1864, without opposition, but in 1866, Mr. Hutchins, whom he had supplanted, made an effort to defeat him. Hutchins canvassed the district thoroughly, but the convention nominated Garfield by acclamation. He has had no opposition since in his own party. In 1872 the liberals and democrats united to beat him, but his majority was larger than ever. In 1874 the greenbackers and democrats combined and put up a popular soldier against him, but they made no impression on the result. Ashtabula district, as it is generally called, is the most faithful of all representatives of any in the north. It has had but four members in half a century.

HIS WORK IN CONGRESS.

In the Fortieth congress General Garfield was chairman of the committee on military affairs. In the Forty-first he was given the chairmanship of banking and currency, which he liked much better, because it was in the line of his financial study. His next promotion was to the chairmanship of the appropriation committee, which he held until the democrats came into power in the house in 1875. His chief work on that committee was a steady and judicious reduction of the expenses of the government. In all the political struggles in congress he has borne a leading part, his clear, vigorous and moderate style of argument making him one of the most effective debaters in either house.

When James G. Blaine went to the senate, in 1877, the mantle of republican leadership in the house was by common consent placed upon Garfield, and he has worn it ever since. In January last General Garfield was elected to the senate to the seat which will be vacated by Allen G. Thurman on the 4th of March, 1881. He received the unanimous vote of the republican caucus, an honor never given to any man of any party in the state of Ohio. Since his election he has been the recipient of many complimentary manifestations in Washington and in Ohio.

GARFIELD AS A LEADER.

As a leader in the house he is more cautious and less dashing than Blaine, and his judicial turn of mind makes him too prone to look for two sides of a question for him to be an efficient partisan. When the issue finally touches his convictions, however, he becomes thoroughly aroused, and strikes with his blows. Blaine's tactics were to continually harass the enemy by sharpshooting surprise and picket firing. Garfield waits for an opportunity to deliver a pitched battle, and his generalship is shown to best advantage when the fight is a fair one and waged on grounds where each party thinks itself strongest. Then his solid shot of argument is exceedingly effective. On the stump Garfield is one of the very best orators in the republican party. He has a good voice, an air of evident sincerity, great clearness and vigor of statement and a way of knitting his arguments together so as to make a speech deepen its impression on the mind of the hearer until the climax is reached.

Of his industry and studious habits a great deal might be said, but a single illustration will have to suffice here. Once during the busiest part of a very busy season at Washington I found him in his library behind a high barricade of books. This was no unusual sight when I glanced at the volumes I saw that they were all different editions of Horace, or books relating to that poet. "I find that I am overworked and need recreation," said he generally. "Now my theory is that the best way to rest the mind is not to let it be idle, but to put it at something quiet out of the ordinary line of employment. So I am resting by learning all the congressional library can show about Horace and the various editions and translations of his poems."

GARFIELD AT HOME.

Gen. Garfield is the possessor of two homes, and his family migrates twice a year. Some ten years ago, finding how unsatisfactory life was in hotels and boarding houses, he bought a lot of ground on the corner of Thirteenth and I streets, in Washington, and with money borrowed of a friend built a plain, substantial three-story house. A wing was extended afterwards to make a room for the fast-growing library. The money was repaid in time, and was probably saved in great part from what would otherwise have gone to land-owners. The children grew up in pleasant home surroundings, and the house became a centre of most simple and cordial hospitality. Five or six years ago the little cottage at Hiram was sold, and for a time the family residence the Garfields had in his district, was a summer house he built on Little Mountain, a bold elevation in Lake county, which commands a view of 30 miles of rich farming country stretched along the shore of Lake Erie. Three years ago he bought a farm in Mentor, in the same county, lying on both sides of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad. Here his family spend all the time when he is free from his duties in Washington. The farm house is a low, old-fashioned, story-and-a-half building, but its limited accommodations have been supplemented by numerous out-buildings and hired help. General Garfield uses for office and library purposes. The farm contains about one hundred acres of excellent land, and the congressman finds a recreation, which he never tires, in directing the work and making improvements in the field.

ings, fences and orchards. Cleveland is only twenty-five miles away; there is a postoffice and railway station within half a mile, and the pretty country town of Painesville is but five miles distant. One of the pleasures of the summer life on the Garfield farm is a drive of two miles through the woods to the lake shore and a bath in the breakers.

General Garfield has five children living, and has lost two who died in infancy. The two older boys, Harry and James are now at school in New Hampshire. Mary, or Molly, as everybody calls her, is a handsome, rosy, cheeked girl of about twelve. The two younger boys are named Irwin and Abram. The general's mother is still living and has long been a member of his family. She is an intelligent, energetic old lady, with a clear head and a strong will, who keeps well posted in the news of the day and is very proud of her son's career, though more liberal of criticism than of praise.

General Garfield's district lies in the extreme northeastern corner of Ohio, and embraces the counties of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Geauga, Lake and Mahoning. His old home county of Portage, was detached from it a year ago. With the exception of the coal and iron regions in the extreme southern part, the district is purely a rural one inhabited by a population of pure New England ancestry. It is claimed that there is less illiteracy in proportion to the population than in any other district of the United States.

In person Gen. Garfield is six feet high, broad shouldered and strongly built. He has an unusually large head that seems to be three-fourths forehead, light brown hair and beard, large, bright blue eyes, a prominent nose and full cheeks. He dresses plainly, in food of broad-brimmed slouch hats and stout boots, eats heartily, cares nothing for luxuries living, is thoroughly temperate in all respects save in that of brain food, and is devoted to his wife and children and very fond of his country home. Among men he is genial, approachable, companionable and a remarkably entertaining talker.

DEAD.

President Garfield is dead. Though the repeated relapses and discouraging news of Sunday had prepared the people for the worst, still the shock will hardly be less great than if it had occurred immediately after the fatal shot was fired. But it is a shock of a different kind. Then the nation would have been horrified that its chief magistrate had fallen; now that its most beloved citizen has passed away; then that the majesty of the nation had been assailed, now that its most useful and valuable life has been sacrificed; then that a president had died, now that Garfield is dead. There has never been an instance in our history where the sympathies of the whole people have been so warmly aroused in behalf of one person. For seventy-nine days the nation has watched and prayed by the bedside of Garfield. Lincoln was mourned by a patriotic north, Garfield will be mourned by a united country. All sectional feeling has been hushed. All political and personal animosities have been forgotten. The prattling child as well as the gray haired patriarch will weep to-day. No section nor age, nor party, nor nationality will be fearless.

This sympathy was so universal and deep because of his personal character, not his official position. The loss is a personal one to all in this land. He was not simply a statesman, but an upright, honorable one. He was not simply an able man, but a man who consecrated his talents to the service of his fellow-men. Noble, generous, frank, manly and sincere, gentle as a woman and charitable as a saint, he was the embodiment of our noblest type of manhood. The American people, notwithstanding the busy stir of their lives, are essentially a sentimental people. The life and success of Garfield struck the sentimental chord of our national character, that every man has the world before him and can be whatever his ability and character entitle him to be.

Of his services to the country much is to be said. Gallantly he fought for the Union until called to a higher duty. In congress his voice was always eloquent for fair play for every citizen, honest payment of the national debt, and peace throughout the land. Though he had not discharged the duties of president for four months when his career was cut short, he successfully enunciated and established great principles of civil administration, and set in motion an agitation that cannot be stopped until our civil service is purified and reformed. The highest hopes were entertained of his administration by all men regardless of party, and these hopes were realized so far as they could be in the short time he guided our affairs. We lament that the hand is lifeless that was so strong to act; the brain thoughtless, that was so wise to guide; the heart pulseless, that was so warm to love his country and his countrymen. Such a ruler we cannot hope to be fortunate enough to soon find again.

But we shall have no internal disturbances. Vice-President Arthur is now president and the country looks forward with hope and confidence to his administration. The people will be silent and sad, but not desperate and faithless. There will be the wail of a suffering, but not of a shattered or crumbling nationality. The respect for authority is so all pervading and our institutions so deeply laid in the love and faith of the people, that there can follow no disaster or material change in our affairs.

But amid all our sorrow and grief, every heart will go out in sympathy for the quiet, brave, loyal woman who is to-day a widow, and the once proud but now broken hearted mother. Their grief is too unutterable and sacred to draw aside the curtain. But ever more they will be consecrated, because the life they mourn was given to the people.

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
 Per Annum \$10.00 Six Months \$5.00
 Three Months 2.50 One Month 1.00
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
 Per Annum \$2.00 Six Months \$1.00
 Three Months .50 One Month .25

ADVERTISING.
 Rates made known on application to the office.
JOB WORK.
 Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is given, and no claims are allowed against any employee of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts. All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon. Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.
R. W. STEELE,
 Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Sunday's Daily.

Mr. O. H. Peck and wife went to Leadville yesterday to remain over Sunday.

Mr. V. R. Tont has sold his cigar stand and shooting gallery to Mr. S. Andrews.

Mr. B. F. Ratliff, for some time past connected with the cashier's office of the Denver and Rio Grande, left yesterday for Salt Lake and San Francisco.

The Gymnasium club is bound to be a success for a sufficient number of members have already been procured. All that is now lacking is a suitable room.

We learn that the Emily Melville Opera Co. will leave Colorado Springs on in the cold. Denver is the only Colorado town in which they will appear, going directly from there east.

Mr. A. Z. Sheldon, the owner of the extensive hay ranch between Colorado Springs and Colorado City, reports that he has cut forty tons more of hay from his meadows this year than he did last.

Messrs. Stevens & Rouse received the Herdic coaches yesterday and they are now in their barn on South Tejon street. The coaches will be placed on their route some time during the coming week.

Mr. A. F. Goodrich, of Espanola, New Mexico, came up from the south yesterday morning and will spend a few days visiting his many friends in this city. He has entirely recovered from the wound received some months ago.

Mr. J. R. Baur, now that the ice cream season is at an end, advertises that he will serve oysters in all styles. If Mr. Baur is as successful cooking oysters as he is in making ice cream he will draw the bulk of the trade during the coming winter.

Sir F. W. Hale, Sir C. E. Edwards and Sir John Wansless have been appointed to represent the Pike's Peak commandery at the annual convocation of the Grand commandery of Knights Templar of Colorado, which convenes in Denver on Thursday September 22d.

Mrs. W. W. Fagan and daughter, Miss Coda, of Atchison, Kansas, are visiting the family of Mr. C. H. Marsh, on the southeast corner of Walschate avenue and Cucharas street. Mrs. Fagan is the wife of Superintendent Fagan of the Central branch of the Union Pacific railroad.

Treasurer Potter received a telegram from Alderman Walker last night stating that his official letter to Jesse James had the desired effect and passed him through Missouri in safety. On his return trip Mr. Walker will procure the necessary credentials from the governor of Massachusetts.

Mr. H. A. True has just returned from Poncha Springs. He informs us that his brother, J. P. True, was indicted by the grand jury but that the trial was postponed until the next term of the district court and Mr. True placed under five thousand dollars bonds for his appearance at that time.

Miss Ruby Lafayette, who was here with the Nellie Boyd Dramatic company during the early part of the week, is the owner of a drama written about four years ago, which is an exact counterpart of Hazel Kirke. Miss Lafayette placed it in the hands of several managers for production, but as they would not give it the prominence she desired it was not brought out. Miss Lafayette has abandoned the idea of having it placed on the stage, for the public will accuse her of having stolen it from Hazel Kirke.

OUT WEST.

Boulder and Denver are to be connected by a telephone line.

A Greeley fruit grower raised this year 12,000 pounds of crab apples.

The Weld county fair opens on September 25th and continues three days.

Durango wants a large first-class hotel, at least so says the Durango South-West.

A new cave has been discovered in Tennessee Park, that has many wonderful curiosities.

The Buena Vista Democrat, published and edited by John H. Cheeley, has made its appearance.

Fort Collins is growing very rapidly, three additions having been made to the town this season.

The foot pads have again opened their destructive work on the unsuspecting pedestrians at Leadville.

Pueblo is to have a new hotel costing \$100,000. It is to be erected by the Pueblo Improvement company.

Two prisoners confined in the Gunnison county jail succeeded in making their escape on Wednesday night.

George Stone, of Delta, Colo., has a twenty acre field from which he expects to husk eight hundred bushels of corn.

WILSON ACQUITTED.

The Murderer of Jim Moon is Declared Not Guilty After Twenty Minutes Deliberation.

Testimony of Witnesses—Speeches of Counsel—Charge of Judge and Court Scenes.

DENVER, September 17.—The trial of Clay Wilson for the killing of Moon was resumed before Judge Elliott this morning.

John Laughlin, the father of the boy who testified yesterday, testified that he saw the shooting. He heard Moon quarreling with Lundin first and then he turned to Wilson and asked him if he wished any fight. Wilson said no, and turned to go out. Moon followed, his right hand under his coat near his hip pocket. Wilson went out of a screen door and in at the other. By this witness the defense showed that when the first shot was fired Moon was advancing toward Wilson, with his left hand raised as though to catch or strike Wilson, and his right hand near his hip pocket.

On cross-examination the witness said that when the first shot was fired Moon's hand was near his hip pocket, at the firing of the second shot he grasped Wilson with both hands, at the third shot he had one hand on Wilson's leg and the other on his side, and at the last shot he was on his knees.

Clay Wilson, the defendant, was called to the stand, and detailed circumstantially Moon's visit to his room in the Batone block the night before the shooting. He said that Moon beat him with his pistol, and abused him by calling him all sorts of names. "I had no pistol," said Wilson, "and I told him that he could kill me easily enough. He said he would beat me on every corner and kill me until I left town. I next saw him just before the shooting occurred. I had no pistol, so I bought one at Kothgerber's that morning at seven o'clock. I got it to protect myself with."

The witness went on to detail the account of the meeting with Moon and the shooting that followed. When he fired the first shot Wilson was within three feet of Moon.

"Why did you fire that shot?" asked General Browne.

Judge Miller, for the state, objected, but the court decided that the defendant had a right to tell the purpose of the deed, and Wilson answered:

"I fired because he was advancing toward me with his left hand raised and with his right hand reached toward his hip pocket."

On cross-examination Wilson said he had known Moon for six or seven years. He had been on pleasant social terms, but had never been intimate with him.

At half past 12 o'clock, the arguments of counsel on both sides having been made, the case was given to the jury and court adjourned until 2 o'clock. In his charge to the jury his honor said: "If you find that Moon violently assaulted the defendant and that his life was in imminent danger you may take these assaults into consideration, but you must not take them into consideration unless you find that the defendant was in danger of great bodily harm."

Wilson, in charge of a deputy sheriff, ate a hearty dinner and then sat down in the sheriff's office to wait for the verdict. He did not seem to be at all anxious about the result; his expression was thoughtful, and not worried. When Judge Elliott returned from his dinner at half past one, Deputy Sheriff Wise met him in the hallway and told him that the jury had decided upon a verdict and was waiting to come into court. The judge took his seat and opened court at once.

Wilson looked a little nervous as the jury filed into the room and took their seats, but the happy manner and smiling faces of the jurymen, as they looked toward where he was sitting as they entered brightened his face instantly. The foreman handed the verdict to the judge. His Honor looked it over and said that the prisoner had been found "not guilty" and was therefore discharged. Wilson left the court room at once. A number of friends were waiting for him at the foot of the court house steps, and they all adjourned to take a drink. One of the jurymen said the jury decided upon a verdict before they had been out twenty minutes.

THE FAIR.

Close of a Successful Meeting of the Industrial Association.

Special to the GAZETTE.

DENVER, September 17.—To-day closed the most successful meeting, financially, that the Colorado Industrial association has ever known. The crowd was not as large as on the previous day but showed up pretty well considering that Emma Abbott was playing the "Chimes of Normandy" at the opera house to one thousand people. The weather was as fine as on all the other days of the week and the races were the best of all, the horses all through being more evenly matched, and there seemed to be no jockeying or underhanded work whatever, and every one seemed to be well pleased with the week's sport. The first was a running race, free for all, mile heats best two in three, for a purse of \$500; \$300 to first, \$125 to second and \$75 to third. The following starters: On Dit, entered by W. H. Howard; Frank Ford, by J. M. Broadwell; Langford, by J. Sealey; Sam Browne, by Ashley brothers.

First Heat—Langford took the lead at the start but was passed on the back stretch by Frank Ford, who was in turn passed by On Dit at the quarter pole, On Dit winning the heat with Frank Ford second—Langford and Sam Browne distanced. Time 1:59 1/4.

Second Heat.—The two that were left started together, keeping well together clear round the track for the first half mile, but on the back stretch of the second half mile, On Dit, who had his nose in front stumbled and fell, rolling over two or three times, throwing his rider, who jumped to his feet uninjured,

although it is supposed the horse broke one of the tendons in his left fore leg, as he got upon his feet unable to walk for ten minutes. Frank Ford jogged along easily and took the heat and race. On Dit, who had taken the first heat, of course being distanced. Time 2:10 1/4.

The next race was a free-for-all trot for a purse of \$500; \$300 to the first, \$125 to the second, and \$75 to the third. The following horses started in this race:

M. C. Wilbur enters Teaser.
 J. M. Hughes enters Elcho.
 J. Hirsch enters Ada Paul.
 Roop & Leyburn enters Big Ike.
 C. B. Fish enters Little Gipsy.

In the pools Big Ike sold favorite by about \$100 to \$40, with Little Gipsy second choice by about \$40 to \$20 for the field.

First Heat—After seeing at least a dozen times, they got off, with the horses pretty well together excepting Big Ike, who was away back about fifty yards. Elcho took the lead in the start, with Teaser second, and main tained it until the half mile was reached when he was passed by Big Ike, who came trotting up like a whirlwind, and he led until the backstretch of the last half mile was reached, when he broke badly and was passed by the entire party with the exception of Ada Paul, but Ike soon getting to work again came up again splendidly, winning the heat; Elcho 2d; Little Gipsy 3d; Teaser 4th, and Ada Paul 5th. Time 2:33 1/4.

Second Heat.—In this heat the horses started as in the former heat. At the half mile pole the positions had not materially changed, except that Big Ike was getting pretty well up and passed them all on the last quarter and won the heat easily; Elcho 2d; Ada Paul 3d; Teaser 4th, and Little Gipsy 5th. Time 2:35.

Third Heat.—This heat was a repetition of the second, with the exception that Teaser and Ada changed places. Big Ike took the heat, Elcho 2d; Little Gipsy, 3d; Ada Paul, 4th, and Teaser, 5th. Time, 2:37 1/4. This gave Big Ike the race.

The race was a half mile heat running race, not on the programme, between Melvin, Little Dorrit and Little Barney. The two first heats and the race were won easily by Melvin in 56 1/4 seconds and 55 seconds, Little Barney 2d, and Little Dorrit 3d.

The closing event of the day and meeting was a novelty running race, distance one and one-half miles. The prizes were for the horse winning the first half-mile \$90, the second half \$40, and the third half \$20. The following horses started:

Frank Ford, by Jim Broadwell.
 Lucy Lyle, by J. Heffron.
 Sisterly, by John Hays.

The horses started in a bunch and kept so until the stretch on the first half was reached, when Sisterly forged ahead, winning the first half. Time, 56 1/4. Lucy Lyle dropped out and Sisterly won the second half. Time, 1:53, when Frank Ford quit, and thus gave the last half and whole purse to Sisterly. The time of the mile and a half was 2:54.

SWINDLERS IN LIMBO.

Deputy Sheriff Tell Arrests Them in Pueblo.

Many of our citizens will remember that several days ago two men made their appearance on our streets who claimed to be the duly authorized agents for an iron and steel fence company. They had with them iron posts which they exhibited on the various street corners for the purpose of effecting sales. While on the street they fell in with a man by the name of Gumm who seemed quite taken with the patent. He was told that the territory lying in and about Colorado Springs was as yet unsold and that he could have the refusal of it. Mr. Gumm became convinced that the investment as they represented was a good one and he finally came to the conclusion to purchase the El Paso county right, giving for the right his note for \$200, payable in sixty days. The two agents had the note discounted at the People's Bank and Mr. Gumm returned home the possessor of a patent right which he supposed was worth a mint of money to him.

Shortly after disposing of the right to Mr. Gumm an Ohio man, who happened to be in the city, had some conversation with the agents in reference to the purchase of the right for the state of Ohio. He was also offered some remarkable inducements, but said that he would think the matter over before giving them a definite answer. He went home to dinner, and soon afterward lay down on the lounge in his room for a nap, placing a paper over his face to keep the flies off. After awaking he picked up the same paper, the Press-Spectator of Salisbury, Mo., and began reading. The first thing that attracted his attention was the account of a man in Missouri being victimized by bogus agents for an iron and steel fence company, and from the general strain of the account he was led to believe that the men he had been talking with were the same persons. Subsequent investigation proved that his suspicions were well founded, for he ascertained that the two men answered to the same names given in the account. They had been selling rights through Missouri and Iowa, where they swindled a large number of victims. The Ohio man showed the paper to Officer Beall but before any action could be taken in the matter the agents had left the city. The following morning Deputy Sheriff Tell telegraphed to Sheriff Hicox, at Marshalltown, Iowa, for information and in response received word that the facts as seen in the Press-Spectator were true. Sheriff Hicox also said that S. H. Evans, one of the agents, is an escaped prisoner from Marshalltown, where he is under indictment for crime, and that he was wanted there. Officer Tell at once followed the men to Pueblo where he arrested them both and brought them to this city on the afternoon train. They are now in the county jail awaiting a preliminary examination.

The engineers and firemen employed on the Denver & Rio Grande appointed a committee of twelve men to wait on Superintendent Cushing and request an increase in their wages. The matter was referred to General Manager Dodge.

The Nellie Boyd Dramatic company is still at Pueblo playing to a good business.

From Wednesday's Daily.

PROFOUND SORROW.

Large Meeting in the Opera House, Speeches and Resolutions.

Business Suspended and Signs of Sorrow Everywhere.

Notwithstanding the fact that the bells were tolled and the news of the rather unexpected death of the president was pretty generally circulated on Monday night, many awoke yesterday morning entirely unconscious of the dire disaster that had befallen the nation. To many the first intimation that President Garfield was dead was the mournful dress in which yesterday morning's issue of the GAZETTE appeared. It was hard indeed for many to realize that the report was true. With the exception of Messrs. Giddings & Stillman's store and the GAZETTE office no buildings had been draped before the rising of yesterday morning's sun.

But before nine o'clock more than half of the business houses as well as many of the private residences had shown the sympathy that their occupants felt for the bereaved family, and of the love and regard they bore for the dead president. All branches of business were virtually abandoned, the people upon the streets wore mournful faces, and sorrow was pictured on their countenances as they passed each other by. The school children slowly wended their way to the school house without the usual display of mirth and pleasure, and reached there only to learn that no exercises or recitations would take place during the day.

By noon the stores that remained undraped were few and far between. The proclamation issued by the mayor asking that all business be suspended during the afternoon was very generally adhered to, the Denver & Rio Grande office, the postoffice, and various other places closing at 12 o'clock noon. Below we give a list of the business houses draped in mourning some of which had been decorated with excellent taste: Restaurant Francais, Republic office, Hemenway & Crowley, L. E. Sherman, People's bank, H. T. O'Brien, Smith & McCreary, Denver & Rio Grande offices, Spaulding house, A. L. Millard, National hotel, Rose & Farley, S. B. Westerfield, A. R. Baur, GAZETTE office, E. F. Whedon, F. W. Heins & Co., R. G. Buckingham, Bon Ton restaurant, Weatherby Bros., D. J. Martin, Giddings & Stillman, G. S. Barnes, W. S. Jackson, El Paso County bank, M. L. De Coursey, Monk & Ingalsbe, E. Tolliver, A. Sagerdorf, F. E. Dow, Everlett & Taylor, First National bank, A. L. Lawton, Adams Express office, El Paso club, Walker's billiard hall, Bacon's livery, Hundley & Low, Mountaineer, Conant & Thedinga, Peck & Farrar, Ferris & Jones, G. S. Robbins, postoffice, E. P. Hoxbert & Co., Thomas Pascoe, Kenney's restaurant, Colorado Springs hotel, opera house, A. Sutton & Co., Hooker, Holmes & Co., Bartlett & Mills, Ainsworth Brown, Mrs. Thornburg, Court House, Bennett Bros., and Howard & Co. Many of the places above mentioned are deserving of more than personal mention, suffice to say that all were decorated in good taste. Mrs. Gebhart, a resident of Bijou street, had her house decorated with the same drapery used 16 years ago, when the lamented President Lincoln went to his grave at the hands of the assassin.

In compliance with the proclamation issued yesterday morning by Mayor France, fully 800 people assembled in the Opera House at three o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of expressing their sorrow at the death of President Garfield. The interior had been appropriately draped in mourning. On the stage resting on a pedestal draped with the national colors, was a large steel engraving of the deceased president, while upon either side were stacked muskets and in the front crossed sabres. Mayor France called the meeting to order, and Hon. H. A. Risley was chosen chairman and Mr. Edwards Roberts secretary. Dr. Lord opened the meeting with prayer, after which Mr. Risley arose and delivered the following tribute to the dead president:

We meet here, fellow citizens, in an hour of public gloom and sadness. The nation is in tears. Our beloved, noble president has breathed his last. The pall has fallen over a bereaved and mourning country. It is no time for eulogy now. Our hearts are too sorrowful for that. The blow so long suspended has fallen at last, all too soon. It is hard to realize it. Stricken down in the bright noon of his usefulness and his glory, the world mourns his early death—I had almost said untimely death—but awed by the deep solemnity of the hour, I remember that no event is untimely with the Great Disposer; nor is his death too early for him, for the measure of his fame is full. Ours is the loss, the grief, the desolation. We know that a bright star has fallen from the firmament; a great light has been extinguished. We feel that a heavy sorrow weighs down the public heart.

It is meet that we give some utterance to our lamentations, and a united people, deeply bereaved and afflicted, pay the departed patriot, statesman and ruler, our best, tenderest, most loving and most honoring tributes of respect.

At the conclusion of Mr. Risley's address, a choir under the leadership of Mr. L. E. Sherman sang three verses from hymn No. 1,100, of the Methodist Hymns and Tunes, after which the chairman suggested that a committee on resolutions be appointed, and a motion to that effect was made and carried. The men appointed to act on such committee were Mayor France, Hon. Lyman K. Bass and Judge Stewart. While the committee were busy drawing up their resolutions, the choir sang "Jesus Lover of my Soul," in which the entire audience joined. Following this the chairman arose and called upon the Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, D. D., to make some remarks. Mr. Kirkwood appeared upon the

platform in response to the call and delivered the following address:

MY FRIENDS:—I suppose that it need not be said, for everyone says to me at this hour, that we are under a great sorrow. And if ever there was an hour where silence is golden surely this is the one. As we look around us we are all engaged with our own thoughts, respecting so it shall be, you see, it has befallen us. We are compelled to say, "I am dumb because thou didst it." During the past weeks while our beloved president has been suffering all but the pains of death we have been drawn nearer to each other as a people. Emities, if such existed, have in a large measure passed away. Rivalries have been altogether lost sight of. Said Coleridge with reference to the death of an English admiral, "At his death no man seems stronger to another because all were made acquaintances through the rites of a common anguish," and so should it be and so it shall be, you see, it is to be through the length and the breadth of this vast nation. But one voice goes up to-day—the voice expressive of a common sorrow at the departure of a common friend. I know that your hearts have been turning every now and then as you have thought of the departure of the loved one God has taken from us, but my thoughts have been very often with that aged mother; my sympathies have gone out towards her. Who is this that has been taken from her side? The love that she bore for the knowledge she had of that character is far more intimate than anything that we can ever gain respecting him. He was her child, the darling child, the youngest of that family which she had reared so nobly, and unto which she had imparted such precious principles as have guided them all to a noble career in life, and especially this beloved son to the highest of worldly glory. He was also the nation's son, the proudest of her sons, as she looked upon him in his manhood and in his ability to do for her, that which a son may do for his mother. This vast nation looked upon him and called him from his sphere of former usefulness to sit upon the seat of honor. The highest and the best that she could give were given unto him. And now the mother by nature, the mother by adoption weeps thus, surcharged with sorrow over the departure, so early, and so severe in its effects upon those that are left, of their last beloved son. His life was one of purity and I trust, one of blessedness to this nation. No office that has ever been bestowed upon him was given him in answer to his own request. And now we are called upon to-day, in sorrow of heart, to think of him who has gone from this earth because feeling the responsibility of his office resting upon him, he did not give a position where he thought the candidate was unworthy.

Dear friends, let us think of that man, admire him as we may, love him as we have loved him, and as we must love him in the future. Let us look upwards in this hour of sadness. Clouds are overhanging us now. We cannot see far off for all around us is confusion and turmoil; our own minds are not clear. Let us say, in the language that comes from yonder heaven appropriate to this hour, "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice." The chairman announced that Mr. Thomas Moore, a cousin of President Garfield, was present and invited him to come upon the platform. Mr. Moore accepted the invitation and gave about ten minutes to a brief review of the president's life. As he spoke very low and indistinctly we are unable to give even a sketch of what he said. During his remarks he exhibited considerable emotion.

When Mr. Moore retired from the platform the committee on resolutions announced that they were ready to make their report, and through their chairman, Mayor France, offered the following for adoption:

THE RESOLUTIONS.
 WHEREAS, The terrible shot fired on the second day of July, at our president, James A. Garfield, has proven fatal and we, the people of Colorado Springs, desire to express our grief at this national calamity; therefore,
 Resolved, That we mourn the loss of a wise and useful public servant who brought to the discharge of the various high duties to which his fellow citizens called him, distinguished ability, large intelligence, wide experience, sound judgment and the highest purpose; and mourn the loss of a president, good, wise, intelligent, and patriotic.

Resolved, That we mourn, not only the loss of our chief magistrate, but a good citizen, the virtues of whose private life and purity of whose personal character have won for him the love and respect of his countrymen.
 Resolved, That we express our warmest sympathy for the wife, mother and children of our dead statesman, in their unutterable grief, and claim a part with them in the heritage of his glorious career, untarnished honor and priceless services to his country.

The chairman stated that the resolutions were before the meeting for their consideration and adoption. No motion to that effect being made at that time, Mr. Risley asked if Mr. Lyman K. Bass was in the audience, if so, would he please come forward. After some little delay it was ascertained that Mr. Bass was not present. Major McAllister was then called upon and in response to the call he arose in the audience and delivered an address, the substance of which was as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens:
 In rising in response to your kind invitation, and to second the resolutions that have been presented by the committee, I feel in an eminent degree the force of the words that were used upon a memorable occasion by the author of the Divine Comedy:

Oh! Speech
 How feeble and how faint art thou
 To give conception birth.

For once, Mr. Chairman, I am almost struck speechless by the depth of sorrow which I feel, and which I know you feel in common with the people of our whole country and of the civilized world, over the sad event which has just taken place and which has called us together.

Yet, Mr. Chairman, it is highly proper that the citizens of Colorado Springs should give expression to the sorrow which they feel in common with all our people; that we should mingle our tears with those of the aged mother, the bereaved wife and children of our dead president.

Mr. Chairman, last evening there came flashing over the wires the dreadful words, "The president is dead." It can hardly be said that we were unprepared for the announcement, and yet we were not wholly prepared. The wish that the president might not die was father to the thought in all of our hearts, that he would survive. But our hopes have been dispelled and our worst fears have been realized. And yet, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the sorrow which we feel should be tempered by some measure of thankfulness to Almighty God for calling from the world of mortal agony, upon which for over seventy days he has been lying, our beloved president. We should rejoice that his sufferings have ended.

It would not be proper Mr. Chairman, for me upon this occasion, to allude at length to the eventful life of him whom we this day deplore. It is unnecessary. His biography is so familiar to you all. The history of his career will ever be the brightest chapter in our country's records or in the annals of the world. His example will ever be looked upon as one that this and future generations can profitably follow. Not only in his life have we an

example of what men should be, but we have been taught a more important lesson by his death.

"He taught us how to live, and Oh! too high, The price of knowledge taught us how to die."

Mr. Chairman, the man who has just died at Long Branch was one of the greatest and foremost men of this or any other age. That may seem, sir, like some exaggeration, but it is perfectly true. He was a remarkable boy, "I am dumb because thou didst it." During the past weeks while our beloved president has been suffering all but the pains of death we have been drawn nearer to each other as a people. Emities, if such existed, have in a large measure passed away. Rivalries have been altogether lost sight of. Said Coleridge with reference to the death of an English admiral, "At his death no man seems stronger to another because all were made acquaintances through the rites of a common anguish," and so should it be and so it shall be, you see, it is to be through the length and the breadth of this vast nation. But one voice goes up to-day—the voice expressive of a common sorrow at the departure of a common friend. I know that your hearts have been turning every now and then as you have thought of the departure of the loved one God has taken from us, but my thoughts have been very often with that aged mother; my sympathies have gone out towards her. Who is this that has been taken from her side? The love that she bore for the knowledge she had of that character is far more intimate than anything that we can ever gain respecting him. He was her child, the darling child, the youngest of that family which she had reared so nobly, and unto which she had imparted such precious principles as have guided them all to a noble career in life, and especially this beloved son to the highest of worldly glory. He was also the nation's son, the proudest of her sons, as she looked upon him in his manhood and in his ability to do for her, that which a son may do for his mother. This vast nation looked upon him and called him from his sphere of former usefulness to sit upon the seat of honor. The highest and the best that she could give were given unto him. And now the mother by nature, the mother by adoption weeps thus, surcharged with sorrow over the departure, so early, and so severe in its effects upon those that are left, of their last beloved son. His life was one of purity and I trust, one of blessedness to this nation. No office that has ever been bestowed upon him was given him in answer to his own request. And now we are called upon to-day, in sorrow of heart, to think of him who has gone from this earth because feeling the responsibility of his office resting upon him, he did not give a position where he thought the candidate was unworthy.

It is only upon such occasions as this that there is revealed to us the profound truth of the saying, "It is the living who are dead." Whilst we, in common with the people of the civilized world, are bowed down with a grief which speech is wholly powerless to express, he whom we mourn is this day rejoicing in the beatitudes of a higher and more glorious existence. Whilst our eyes are wet with earthly tears, his are moistened with the dew of paradise. Whilst upon our ears fall only the loud lamentations of a mourning people, his are listening to the sweet, the grateful accents of divine salvation. "Well done thou good and faithful servant." Whilst we are living amidst those changes, those mutations that bring sorrow in their train, he is bathed in everlasting light, in a land where grief is unknown, where reigns one universal smile; joy past compare, gladness unutterable; imperishable life of peace and love; exhaustless riches and unmeasured bliss.

At the conclusion of Major McAllister's remarks the Rev. Mr. Lowry, in answer to an invitation from the chairman, stepped upon the platform and made a short address which is here given:

I do not know, fellow citizens, why I am called before you on an occasion like this, when there are so many others who died with him, you like to hear so well. I can make no speech. My heart is too full for any speech on this occasion. Tears have been in my eyes all day, and they are in my heart yet; as I looked at that paper this morning and saw those deep black lines that spoke more powerfully than any printed words; the fact that Garfield is dead. Though it is the president that lies before us, it is not our chief ruler whom we mourn. It is Garfield. It is Garfield; a name that has come now to be a household word all over our land. So we feel when Garfield died, as if we had lost a friend. Oh! how long we have watched, how anxiously we have waited, how solemnly we have bowed ourselves before our God, to petition him that if it was in accordance with His wish He would give us back our brother, but it was not so to be. We are here to pass resolutions showing our respect and of the love we had for him now gone from us; but the example which he set will go on and will be felt by us, I trust as long as we live. "Save up for yourselves treasures in heaven," said the great teacher; and oh! Garfield, our brother, our president, our friend, as you go to heaven we place you there, the greatest treasure which we can give, in the keeping of the Great Treasurer; we feel that our hearts are going with you. And Garfield will lead us to higher aspirations and to nobler deeds and to grander undertakings, because he is beyond us and he can beckon to us from that height where he stands and looks down in love upon us, and as we look up in love to him.

When Mr. Lowry had finished speaking, another hymn was sung by the choir, after which Mr. Risley again recommended the adoption of the resolutions as drawn up by the committee appointed for that purpose. Upon a motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted. After the resolutions were disposed of, the entire audience arose and joined in a hymn, following which the Rev. David Husband, of the Christian church, pronounced the benediction; thus closing the meeting.

Immediately after the meeting adjourned the pastors of the various churches in the city met for the purpose of arranging for a memorial service in the opera house at the same time that the funeral obsequies of President Garfield are in progress at the east. The Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, D. D., the Rev. W. L. Slutz and the Rev. David Husband were appointed to prepare the programme and make other necessary arrangements of which future announcement will be made.

HERDIC COACHES

Their Introduction on Our Streets To-day for the First Time.

Last evening Messrs. Stevens & Rouse hitched up one of their new Herdic coaches and made a run over the Tejon street and Nevada avenue routes for the purpose of ascertaining just what time it would take to make the trip. A representative of the GAZETTE was invited by them to take a seat in the coach as it passed the office on its way up Tejon street, which invitation was accepted.

The run was made from the livery barn of Messrs. Stevens & Rouse to the college reservation in just ten minutes, including several stops at various points on the route. Through Cache la Poudre to Nevada avenue, down Nevada to Huerfano, and thence to the place of starting, occupied fifteen minutes more, thus making the time of the trip twenty-five minutes. As yet but two coaches have been received; one will be placed on the Nevada avenue route; the other on Tejon street. These coaches will start at 6:30 in the morning and run at intervals of every 30 minutes during the day.</

GLOOMY TIDINGS.

Touching Story of Garfield's Death.

The Arrangements Made for the Funeral.

How Guiteau Received the News.

Blaine Announces to Foreign Governments the Death of Garfield and Accession of Arthur.

Arthur Takes the Oath—Speculating About His Administration.

THE LAST DAY'S HISTORY.

LONG BRANCH, September 20.—12.35.—Shortly after the afternoon bulletins were issued Agnew said in substance to a reporter that the examination showed there was no material change and the situation was one of extreme gravity. Colonels Rockwell and Swain still exhibited their usual cheerfulness and hoped that the patient would rally. Colonel Rockwell says he has pinned his faith to the unusually strong constitution of the president throughout, and is unwilling to give the case up as hopeless. In reply to a question regarding the president's mind he said, "When the hallucinations occur they do not continue very long, and when the president is spoken to during such periods he invariably comes to himself and answers intelligibly." About 5 p. m. Boynton went out for a ride. Previous to starting he said the president rested comfortably during the evening, and if there is any change it is for the better. Hamilton arrived about half-past four. Attorney General MacVeagh expressed the opinion that there was no reasonable ground for expecting the president would recover; that no new strength had been gained and unless he should rally rapidly he cannot last long, especially if the rigors continue, which the doctors are apprehensive of. MacVeagh said there is no doubt that the president is much weaker now than he has ever been, and that all his reactions have been of but temporary duration. The president fully realized his condition and has since he was first wounded. He also says the patient's mind has been perfectly clear throughout the day and he had taken his usual liquid nourishment. Agnew considers there was little ground for a feeling of assurance and that the case was decidedly critical. During the afternoon the president asked for a mirror, and upon placing it in front of his face remarked, "Well I don't understand how it is that I am sick while I look so well." Boynton said to-night that every effort had been made throughout the entire day to prevent a recurrence of rigors, and at this time, 9:30, he saw no indications of another chill. He still maintains that the lower portion of the president's right lung is covered with small nodules about the size of a pin head. If these could have been concentrated into one abscess the lung might have been drained, but in the present condition little can be done to relieve it. At 10 o'clock Hamilton felt somewhat encouraged with the present outlook. He would say nothing further. Bliss told his hopeful story. In examining the lungs to-night he found the dullness diminished in a slight degree and respiration could be distinctly heard. The pulse had ranged from 102 to 106. It was a fuller and sounder pulse than the president had had for several days. The doctor talked at length but his remarks were to the effect that there was no material change and no immediate apprehensions of danger and everything seemed indicative of a quiet night. At half-past ten while Boynton was conversing at Elberon, a messenger suddenly appeared and spoke to the doctor in an undertone and he left the table at which he was sitting and left for Franklin cottage. This movement was the signal to the representatives of the press congregated at the hotel that something unusual had occurred. He immediately sent for Doctors Agnew and Hamilton. The former arrived soon but the latter could not be found and was not present when the president passed away. The doctor attributed death to neuralgia of the heart which caused the formation of a blood clot, thereby preventing the proper circulation of the blood. The president's remarks to Col. Swain, who was with him when he awoke from his sleep were, "Oh! Swain, what a pain," placing his hand on his heart, "Can't you do something for me, Oh! Swain." At this time Mrs. Garfield had been out of the room for about fifteen minutes and had retired for the night. Previous to going to his own room, Dr. Bliss says he conferred with Mrs. Garfield on the general condition of the president, and that she expressed the opinion that her husband was not weary and that he had awakened feeling comfortable and experiencing little or no pain. It was about ten minutes past ten o'clock, said Dr. Bliss, that the president awoke and complained of a severe pain in his heart. The doctor referred to the fact that the former attending surgeons on the case had been called here to attend an autopsy, and that Curtis, of Washington, had been selected to do the cutting. Dr. Bliss said the formation of a blood clot in the vicinity of the heart was the sequel of the original trouble.

The telegraph office in the Elberon hotel was surrounded and there was a shower of bulletins thrown upon the two paralyzed operators. No more than simple announcement of death could be sent off as the government took exclusive use of the telegraph office at Elberon. Warren Young sent the first official announcement off to Washington and Mentor. The president had been dead

half an hour when, at 11:10, Windom, Hunt and James arrived from the west end. They went into the hotel office and were met by MacVeagh who led them away to the cottage. At 11:55 the members of the cabinet were inside the Franklin cottage, engaged in a consultation. A great crowd waits outside for further particulars, and the excitement intense. The president's words when he felt the death pang attack him were: "I am suffering great pain and I fear the end is near."

CAUSE OF GARFIELD'S DEATH.

ELBERON, September 20.—Previous to his death the only words spoken by the president were that he had a severe pain in his heart. It is supposed by the surgeons that death was occasioned by a clot of blood forming in the heart. Dr. Bliss was the first one notified of the president's expression of pain, and upon entering the room, at once said that the end was near.

MRS. GARFIELD'S GRIEF.

LONG BRANCH, September 20.—The members of the family were immediately summoned to the bedside. All arrived and perfect quiet prevailed. Mrs. Garfield bore the trying ordeal with great fortitude and exhibited unprecedented courage. She gave way to no paroxysms of grief, and after death became evident, she quietly withdrew to her own room. There she sat a heart-stricken widow, full of grief but with too much courage to exhibit it to those about her. She was laboring under a terrible strain, and despite her efforts tears flowed from her eyes and her lips became drawn by her noble attempt to bear the burden with which she was afflicted. Miss Mollie was greatly affected and bursts of tears flowed from the child's eyes, notwithstanding her noble efforts to follow the example of her mother. The death scene was one never to be forgotten. Perfect quiet prevailed, and there was not a murmur heard while the president was sinking.

After death had been pronounced, the body was properly arranged by Dr. S. A. Boynton. Telegrams were at once sent to the president's mother in Ohio and to his sons, Harry and James, who are at Williams college, as also to the vice president and other prominent public men. Mr. Morris, undertaker of the village, will be in charge of the remains. Eugene Britton, corner of Monmouth county, will hold an inquest over the body of the late president. He has, as yet, made no arrangements for the inquest, and as far as can be ascertained has not been notified of the president's death.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The lateness of the hour at which the news of the president's death was received prevented its being generally known except at the principal hotels, clubs and other places where men are accustomed to gather until late at night. Many who heard the news in the streets hurried to the telegraph stations and newspaper offices for confirmation. About the Fifth Avenue Hotel early in the evening thousands of people tempted by the balmy air, walked in the streets. The interest was centered on the illuminated banner on the roof of the building at the junction of Broadway and Fifth avenue. Bulletins given there were favorable up to ten o'clock. At that hour the streets were thronged and the corridors of the hotel were filled. Then the light of the camera was turned off and the crowds slowly dispersed. The last bulletin shown was favorable. The crowd grew smaller; within ten minutes after the president died. Mr. Carr, chief clerk, first got the news through the telephone, and a little later a telegram came confirming the intelligence and the clerk told a group of five or six men about his desk. That was at 11 o'clock. At 11:20 not twenty men were around, when a group of reporters rushed in. One of them seized a sheet of note paper and fastened it to the wall with the words in pencil, "President died at 10:59."

In five minutes more men began to crowd around the slip of paper; many of them doubted its words, and ran to the clerk's desk to be convinced. The news was then scattered quickly and in ten minutes the corridors were jammed. Men came down stairs half dressed, others came running in from supper parties to get the truth, and the crowd grew on the sidewalk until it overflowed into the street. About midnight men and boys came panting from the newspaper row, hoarsely crying "Extras." "Extras." Papers were sold at any price as fast as they were received. Casements flew up in front of houses and windows were alive with inmates watching the confusion. Roscoe Conkling left the Fifth Avenue Hotel at nine p. m. It was said he drove to Arthur's house. He had not returned at 12 o'clock. General Grant retired and left word that he should not be disturbed. When the news was sent up to him he dressed hastily, and at 12 o'clock he made his way across the corridor into the office of the hotel. "Have you heard the news, general?" "Yes, yes," he answered, nervously. He clasped the back of a chair with both hands, "but what can I say." "Did you expect his death?" "Oh! I don't know. What could I expect. I hoped, and that's all." Governor Cornell and his secretary rushed through the corridor of the hotel later and hurried down Fifth avenue to Union club, only stayed an instant and hurried back again. When approached by reporters he said: "Don't speak to me. I have nothing to say. Nothing."

GEN. ARTHUR SURPRISED.

NEW YORK, September 20.—At 11:30 a Sun reporter asked to see General Arthur. There was no unusual stir about the house. A servant at the door informed the reporter that Arthur had received nothing later than the evening bulletin. "The president is dead," said the reporter. At this moment General Arthur appeared in the hall. "The president is dead," the reporter repeated to him. "Oh, no, it cannot be true; it cannot be. I have heard nothing." "A dispatch has just been received at the Sun office," said the reporter. "I hope it's a mistake." General Arthur's voice broke at the last words and his eyes filled with tears. He then retired to a back room where Messrs. Elihu Root and Damus G. Rollins were awaiting him. "They say he is dead," said General Arthur. "A dispatch has been received at the Sun office." Deep silence en-

sued. A moment afterward a telegram was received and General Arthur broke it open slowly. After reading it he buried his head in his hands and remained in this position for a long time. In the meanwhile the dispatch was handed around. It was a message from the cabinet informing the vice president of the death of the president. It was 12:30 when General Arthur received formal notification of the president's death signed by the cabinet.

A TELEGRAM FROM ARTHUR.

ELBERON, September 20.—The following was received by Attorney-General MacVeagh last night:

NEW YORK, September 19.

To Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Attorney-General Long Branch:

I have your telegram and the intelligence fills me with profound sorrow. Express to Mrs. Garfield my deepest sympathy.

[Signed,] CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

ARTHUR TAKES THE OATH.

NEW YORK, September 20.—3.15 a. m.—In accordance with a dispatch received from the cabinet in regard to taking the oath of office, messengers were at once sent to the different judges of the supreme court. The first to put in an appearance was Judge John R. Brady, followed by Justice Donohue. The party consisting of the vice president and judges named, besides District Attorney Rollins, Elihu Root and the eldest son of the new president, assembled in the front parlor of No. 123, Lexington avenue, General Arthur's residence, where the oath of office was administered, and he became president of the United States. The president has not signified his intention as to when he would visit the capital, and declined to be interviewed as to his future course.

DEATH BED SCENES.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The Herald's postscript death bed scene of the president was peculiarly sad and impressive. As soon as the doctors felt there was no longer hope, the members of the family assembled. Bliss stood at the head of the bed with his hand on the pulse of the patient and consulted in low whispers with Agnew. There was no sound heard except the gasping for breath of the sufferer, whose changing of color gave indication of the near approach of the end. After he had repeated "It hurts," he passed into a state of unconsciousness, breathing heavily at times and then giving slight indication that breath was still in his body. The only treatment that was given was hypodermic injection of brandy. The president suffered no pain after the time he placed his hand upon his heart. He passed away almost quietly. The time between life and death was not marked by the physical exhibitions nor any words. There was absolutely no scene. The intervals between gaspings became longer and presently there was no sound. Everyone present knew death had come quickly without pain. When it became evident that he was dead Mrs. Rockwell placed her arm around Mrs. Garfield and led her quietly from the room. She uttered no word. One by one all the spectators filed slowly out.

PREPARATIONS FOR REMOVAL.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The Post's Long Branch special says: Preparations for the removal of the effects of the presidential party are beginning to be made. Attendants and workmen are engaged in packing trunks at the cottage. The extreme emaciation of the president was a surprise to the undertaker and embalmer. It is possible to clasp the leg above the knee with one hand. Some doubt whether, if the president lies in state at Washington, it will be deemed wise to show the remains.

GUITEAU HEARS THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—Warden Crocker visited Guiteau in the jail this morning. Guiteau quizzed him concerning the president's condition, expressing the fear that the president was nearing the end. Crocker then told him the president was dead. Guiteau instantly sank down on the bed and appeared much excited. He then rose, paced the floor and appeared praying. When told the particulars he said he was glad his sufferings were over, and he would not have committed the deed had he known he was to suffer so. He was less nervous and alarmed than the warden anticipated. He has had deadly fear of mobs and urges the United States to protect him.

HOPES IN ARTHUR.

ST. LOUIS, September 20.—The Republican says: There is no heart so strong, no fortitude so unbending, as to seek to hide the emotion excited by the close of this national tragedy. People are not in a mood to consider the consequence; but in the words of the dead chief, "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives." Not a link is wanting in the endless chain which moves the machinery that insures to this broad land all the blessings of peace, order and security. It is here recorded with universal respect, that Arthur has in the trying past two months, shown himself thoughtful, manly and wise beyond what has been hoped by his surprised and anxious countrymen. It is far easier to-day to honor and trust Chester A. Arthur than it would have been on the fatal morning when the assassin struck the blow which raised him to the presidential office.

SWAIN AT THE DEATH BED.

ELBERON, September 20.—Judge Advocate General Swain, who was the only one with the president when he commenced sinking last night, makes the following statement: It was my night to watch with the president. I had been with him a good deal of the time from three o'clock p. m. A few minutes before ten o'clock I left Col. Rockwell, with whom I had been talking for some minutes in the lower hall, and proceeded up stairs to the president's room. On entering I found Mrs. Garfield sitting by his bedside and there were no other persons in the room. I said to her, "How is everything going?" she replied, "He is sleeping nicely." I then said I think you had better go to bed and rest. I asked her what had been prescribed for him to take during the night. She replied she did not know; that she had given him milk punch at 8 p. m. I then said if you will wait a minute I will go into the doctors' room and see what is to be given during the night. She then said there is beef tea down stairs, Daniel,

knows where to get it. I then went into the doctors' room. I found Dr. Bliss there and asked him what was to be given during the night. He answered I think I had better fix up a list and will bring it in to you very soon. I then went back into the surgeon's room and had some little conversation with Mrs. Garfield. She felt of the president's hand, and laid her hand on his forehead, and said, he seems to be in a good condition, and passed out of the room. I immediately felt of his hand and felt of his knees. I thought that the knees seemed a little cool, and got a flannel cloth, heated it in the fire and laid it over his limbs. I also heated another cloth and laid it over his right hand and then sat down in a chair beside his bed. I was hardly seated, when Boynton came in and felt the president's pulse. I asked him how it seemed to him. He replied: "It is not as strong as it was this afternoon, but very good." I said he seems to be doing well. "Yes," he answered and passed out. He was not in the room more than two minutes. Shortly after this the president awoke. As he turned his head on awakening, I arose and took hold of his hand. I was on the left hand of his bed as he lay. I remarked you have had a nice, comfortable sleep. He then said:

"Oh! Swain, this is a terrible pain," placing his right hand on his breast about over the region of the heart. I asked him if I could do anything for him. He said, "Some water." I went to the other side of the room and found about an ounce and a half of water and gave him to drink. He took the glass in his hand, I raising his head as usual, and drank the water very naturally. I then handed the glass to the colored man Daniel who came in during the time I was getting water. Afterwards I took a napkin and wiped his forehead as he usually perspired on awakening. He then said, "Oh! Swain, this terrible pain; press your hand on it." I laid my hand on his chest.

ORDERS BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—The war department will to-morrow issue an order that every military post, station, fort and arsenal shall go into mourning for thirty days, and that all expenses of the usual mourning observances will be paid by the government. General Sherman will have charge of the general conduct of the president's funeral, and all matters relating thereto should be prepared and published, giving date of funeral, hour that remains and cortege will leave Washington, time of arrival at each station en route to Cleveland, and the precise moment that every stop will be made en route. That all flags shall be put at half mast and kept there for thirty days. That a salute of thirteen guns shall be fired at sundown on each day for thirty days and afterwards during each day at intervals of every half hour, one gun from rise to setting of the sun. At the close of every day a national salute of thirty-eight guns. Army officers shall all wear mourning six months. Another order is to be issued from the war department to-morrow morning announcing to the army the death of the president and that Vice President Arthur who has been sworn in according to law is now president and commander in chief of the army. The president's remains accompanied by the family, cabinet, friends and escort will reach here to-morrow morning.

The dome of the capitol has been draped in mourning and a catafalque is being constructed also, as it is not known precisely what will be done. The White house is also being prepared for the reception of the remains. Chandeliers are being removed from the east room, and the catafalque is being erected in the room, so it is intended to lay the remains in state at the White house. Everything will be in readiness. The guard of honor will consist of nine general officers of the army and nine of the navy, and twenty-nine picked men of the army. From the porch of the White house a canopy of black will be erected extending to each room. There is no information yet as to when President Arthur will arrive, but private dispatches state he will come here to night. There are various rumors about the purposes of the incoming administration, but high officials who are close friends of President Arthur say there will be no change. No extra session of congress, it is believed, will be called. Many think even the senate will not be convened in extra session as the time for the regular meeting is near at hand. There is an opinion, however, among some prominent republicans that President Arthur will feel disposed to assemble the senate to assist in the beginning of his administration. As yet these matters are speculations, as it is not likely even President Arthur has given any thought to them. Leading New York republicans who have been on intimate terms with General Arthur for years say that he will call a meeting of the senate to get the advice of party leaders.

BLAINE'S DISPATCH TO LOWELL.

To Lowell, Minister at London:

LONG BRANCH, September 20.—James A. Garfield, president of the United States, died at Elberon, N. J., at ten minutes before 11 o'clock. For nearly eighty days he suffered great pain, and during the entire period exhibited extraordinary patience, fortitude and Christian resignation. The sorrow throughout the country is deep and universal. Fifty million people stand as mourners at his bier to-day. At his residence in the city of New York Chester A. Arthur, vice president, took the oath of office of president, to which he succeeds by virtue of the constitution. President Arthur has entered upon the discharge of his duties. You will formally communicate these facts to the British government, and transmit this dispatch to the American ministers on the continent for like communication to the governments to which they are respectively assigned as ministers.

[Signed,] BLAINE, Secretary.

GENERAL GRANT'S DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, September 20.—General Grant, who is in town, was interviewed at midnight. He said the event was sad and unexpected. He sent the following to MacVeagh, at Long Branch: "Please convey to the bereaved

family of the president, my heartfelt sympathy and sorrow for them in their deep affliction. The nation will mourn with them, for the loss of the chief magistrate so recently called to preside over its destinies. I shall return to Long Branch in the morning, and will tender my services if they can be of any use to them.

U. S. GRANT."

A GENERAL SADNESS.

LONG BRANCH, September 20, 4:15 a. m.—The members of the cabinet had some refreshments at the Elberon hotel about 12 a. m. and afterwards went to their respective residences. At this hour everything is quiet and a feeling of extreme sadness prevails throughout the village.

NEWS IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, September 20.—The news of the president's death causes the most profound grief in the city. Bells are being tolled. The republican state executive committee at once withdrew all appointments for this week and will take such action in regard to the future as circumstances may require.

THE NEWS AT THE JAIL.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—News of the president's death did not reach the jail in which Guiteau is confined until about midnight. At that hour everything was tranquil. Guiteau was resting quietly in his cell and there was no excitement in the neighborhood nor was trouble apprehended by the officials. General Sherman said in conversation to-night he did not expect that any attempt would be made to mob the prisoner and expressed the hope that the good sense of the people of the district would prevail and that they would allow the law to take its course.

DEATH INEVITABLE.

ELBERON, September 20.—The statement that the ball was found in the region of the heart has been verified. It is stated on authority that the developments of the autopsy showed that death was inevitable, and the president's life was only sustained by most excellent nourishing and constant care.

OFFICIAL FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONG BRANCH, September 20.—The following arrangements for the funeral services have been ordered by the cabinet and are given to the press for the information of the public: The remains of the late president of the United States will be removed to Washington by special train on Wednesday, leaving Elberon at 10 a. m., and reaching Washington at 4 p. m. Detachments from the United States army and from the marines of the navy will be in attendance on the arrival at Washington to perform escort duty. The remains will be in state in the rotunda of the capitol Thursday and Friday, and will be guarded by deputations from the executive department and by officers of the senate and house of representatives. Religious ceremonies will be observed in the rotunda at 3 o'clock Friday evening. At five o'clock the remains will be transferred to a funeral car and removed to Cleveland via the Pennsylvania railway, arriving there Saturday at 2 p. m. In Cleveland the remains will be in state until Monday at 2 p. m., and be then interred in Lake View cemetery. No ceremonies are expected in cities and towns along the route of the funeral train beyond the tolling of bells. Details of arrangements for final sepulture are committed to the municipal authorities of Cleveland, under the direction of the executive of the state of Ohio.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

TONE OF SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN PRESS.

CHICAGO, September 20.—The tone of the editorials of southern papers received here is exceedingly tender and moderate, and except for an occasional hope expressed by them that nothing but harmony between sections will result, and that for once justice may be done the south in this matter, the editorials might with equal propriety appear in northern or republican newspapers. Reports from towns and hamlets in the country show that sorrow is universal and that mourning will characterize the events of the next thirty days.

Innumerable editorials are coming to hand from papers all over the country, telling of the high esteem in which the president was held. They give evidence of tender and honest love which his sufferings inspired.

GARFIELD'S WILL.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—The president made no will. He said he was willing to trust to the courts to equally divide his property, which amounts to \$25,000, including his house in this city, which is mortgaged. Departments will remain closed until after his funeral. It is understood the remains will be in the capitol several days before being taken to Cleveland for burial.

FROM ABROAD.

LONDON, September 20.—The News says: By common consent President Garfield's life which has been passed in full view of the public, has been free from spot or blemish. Distinguished in field, able and upright in conduct, a soldier without fear and a citizen without reproach.

LONDON, September 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette this evening says: To-day there will scarcely be an Englishman in a thousand who will not read of President Garfield's death with regret as real and deep as if he had been the ruler of our own land.

UNIVERSAL MOURNING.

SYRACUSE, September 20.—The banks resolved to close until after the funeral.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The clearing house sent a committee to the funeral.

MONTREAL, September 20.—The citizens are in a sympathetic mood.

BOSTON, September 20.—The courts adjourned to Tuesday.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Brown Brothers gave Mrs. Garfield \$5,000. General Grant left for Long Branch this morning.

BROOKLYN, September 20.—Many citizens did not retire last night. Every emblem of mourning was displayed this morning.

ST. LOUIS, September 20.—Everything is draped. Sorrow is profound and universal.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.—The mayor issued a proclamation on the sad event. It is desired that his remains lie in state at Independence hall.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 20.—All public offices are draped.

BOSTON, September 20.—The mayor called the city legislature together.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, September 20.—The city is draped in black.

ELBERON, September 20.—Many offers of guards to the remains.

PUBLIC MEETING IN DENVER.

DENVER, September 20.—The district court room was crowded this afternoon by citizens assembled in pursuance of the mayor's proclamation. Mayor Sopris presided. Resolutions were unanimously passed expressing the deep sorrow of the people at the loss of Garfield, sympathy with the president's mother and family and recommending that on the day of the funeral of President Garfield at the final resting place at Mentor, Ohio, all business in the city be suspended and that funeral services be held in the churches of the city during the hour of those observances. It was also recommended that this evening's meeting adopt some set of resolutions. At eight this evening a large open air meeting was held on Lawrence street, between 14th and 15th streets, as per call of the citizens' committee. Acting Governor Tabor presided. The meeting was addressed by Governor Tabor, Judge Symmes, General Hughes, Rev. Dr. Moore, Judge Decker, J. E. Barnum and several other prominent citizens. The resolutions of the afternoon meeting were adopted as per recommendation.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S APPEAL FOR LAW AND ORDER.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—The following letter from General Sherman in the interest of law and order, dealing with the assassin Guiteau, will appear in this morning's Republican:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19, 8.30 p. m. "Hon. George C. Gorham, National Republican: "MY DEAR SIR:—You and I have been comrades in civil broils and strife in California, when vigilance committee assumed rule, and we know, or think we know, how good, honest people have done some acts of violence under the honest conviction that they were doing the right thing, and we believe that Time, the great physician, will cure all things to the patient. I have occasionally and recently heard the same arguments on the streets, the same scraps of wisdom enunciated, and now at this dread hour, when our noble, brave president is lying in the agonies of death at Long Branch and the cowardly miserable wretch Guiteau is cowering in his cell at the public jail, it occurs to me that you and I should in our respective spheres, make a profitable use of our past experience. No man on earth holds in higher esteem the noble qualities of James A. Garfield than myself. I was on the point of starting to Chattanooga to-night to do honors to the heroes of Chickamauga, of whom he was one of the most prominent, but was stayed by the unfavorable report from his bedside at noon, and I shall remain here at the post of duty until the last moment of hope. At Chickamauga, eighteen years ago, Garfield was chief of staff to General Rosecrans, whose right wing was driven back by the vehement charges of Bragg's forces, and was carried along with the broken masses almost into Chattanooga, when he begged for the privilege of returning to join General George H. Thomas, whose guns told him that the leader man still stood fast with his left wing. General Rosecrans gave him leave and he did return, running the gauntlet, joining General Thomas and serving close to his person till night enabled them to fall back in good order to Chattanooga. That was General Garfield's last fight, in which he took special pride, and I know he intended to be at Chattanooga Wednesday to celebrate the event.

It is ordered otherwise, for he now lies by the seashore on his deathbed from a wound inflicted by the miserable wretch, Guiteau. For this man Guiteau, I ask no soldier, no citizen, to feel one particle of sympathy. On the contrary, could I make my will the law, shooting or hanging would be too good for him. But I do ask every soldier and citizen to remember that we who profess to be the most loyal nation on earth, uphold the sacred promises of the law. There is no merit in obeying an agreeable law, but there is glory and heroism in submitting gracefully to an oppressive one.

To answer for capital or otherwise famous crime, on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury and in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed. This is a solemn contract of the government, binding on the consciences of all. Should our president die, the murderer is entitled to a speedy trial by jury, and I hope he will have justice done, but it is not my office or yours, or anybody's except the regular courts of this district which are in undisputed power. Violence in any form will bring reproach on us all, on the country at large and especially on the United States District of Columbia. All the circumstances of the shooting, of the long heroic struggle for life impress me so strongly that I would be ashamed of any country if they mingled with their feelings of grief any thought of vengeance. "Vengeance is mine" saith the Lord. I trust the public press will order the decorum which has prevailed since the saddest of all days in Washington, July 2nd, 1881.

Sincerely your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Disorders and Functional Derangements attending debility. In 1-12-15 bottles, 15 cents. Six bottles \$1. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supply with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. D. Dewey & Co., 45 Dey St., New York.

"Tonic," "Increasing the strength, debility, the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions." WEDDER.

Castoria - 35 doses

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAU LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

Shakespeare's Childhood.
Youth's Companion.
When Hawthorne's red eyes flaming white
Were swept with mists of snowing,
He first beheld the April light
And heard the Avon flowing.

Like other children then as now,
The olden summers found him;
He laughed and cried, and knelt his brow,
And ruled the world around him.

Still he was wiser than we know.
This child, the straw thatch under
Whose song three hundred years ago
Still makes the wide world wonder!

A child, from crown of cradle hymn
Above him in his slumbers,
A youth, along the storm's run
He met his tunic's numbers.

Full poet-souled the sky grew
To childhood's ripe completeness,
What nature taught he wisely knew,
Her wonders, lore and sweetness.

The years that brought their weary toll
Were gladdened by his singing,
For well he heard through life's turmoil
Serenest music ringing.

Is everywhere the world-wide throng
To-day who know and love him,
Through his ear he hears the throng
That soared and sang above him.

Where'er he turned his eager feet
He felt the heart of nature beating,
He felt the heart of nature beating,
And leaved its hidden meaning.

What golden wealth from her he brought,
He held by his sweet singing,
To clothe the hidden thought
That else had been unspoken.

Why marvel if the race to-day
Toward him is fondly turning,
When speechless it had been for aye
Had he not voiced its yearning.

Each changing mood of being's state,
Life's sad and sunny fancies,
The smile of love, the scorn of hate,
Affection's sweet romances.

He holds enthralled in loving art—
A love beyond the senses,
The child's pure, wide-swinging portals
To the tenderest, love-lit bays.

Grand builder in the realm of thought,
Through whose wide-swinging portals
We see the lane his fancy wrought,
And peopled with immortals!

The king of bards he stands revealed
By every grace of living,
Whose hidden founts both he unsealed
And poured for all the living.

His face and song ring evermore
Above time's rolling thunders,
Though dead three hundred years and o'er,
Yet still the wide world wonders!

Anecdotes of Thad. Stevens.
Philadelphia Times.

The way in which Mr. Stevens chanced to get the faithful housekeeper whose excellent care and nursing during his old age are believed to have prolonged his life well illustrates his dislike for disputes and difficulties in private life. When he first set up his bachelor establishment in Lancaster he was much annoyed by attendance. He would send a woman as housekeeper, furnish her with all that was necessary for good house-keeping and supply her liberally with money for running expenses. Soon the woman would gather around her a crowd of hangers-on who would live on her employer. The table, furniture, forks, spoons, napkins, etc., would begin to disappear. Neglect would be the rule by day and carousing the order of the night. Instead of dismissing the faithless servant, Mr. Stevens would simply go to a hotel near by, kept by a friend of his, and take his meals, and by ceasing to furnish her with money, would succeed in starving her and her followers out. This process was repeated again and again, to his great discomfort and the amusement of his friends, who could not but smile at his peculiar methods, until he sent for Mrs. Lydia Smith, who was with him for nearly a quarter of a century. It is told of her that when he was sick she was known not to remove her clothing for a fortnight. She nursed him as a mother does an infant, with all the care of which she was capable.

During the whole time of his residence in Lancaster Mr. Stevens was an uncompromising "teetotaler." This is the history of his resolution to abstain: While he was in Gettysburg he was a member of a select circle who were accustomed to meet around at each other's houses and spend the evening in playing whist and drinking wine and choice liquors. One evening one of the party, a great favorite, who was cashier of the bank in Gettysburg, becoming a little inebriated, was escorted home by two of his friends, who, finding his latch key, let him in and left him in the entry, supposing that he would find his way up stairs. In the morning when his wife came down she found him lying upon the entry floor dead. He had had an attack of apoplexy during the night. When Mr. Stevens heard of it he went into his cellar with a hatchet, broke open the heads of his wine and whiskey barrels and would never taste anything of the sort afterward. When he became an old man and very delicate Dr. Carpenter prescribed some alcoholic stimulus as a medicine. He absolutely refused to touch it. After holding out for several days he came to the doctor's office one morning, and dragging himself wearily up the steps, took hold of each side of the door frame to draw himself into the room. On his complaining of great prostration the doctor told him frankly that he must either take what was prescribed or die, and he took it.

The Healing Power of Faith.
Saturday Review.

The chapter on Leechcraft in Mr. Gregor's "Notes on the Folk-Lore of the Northeast of Scotland," contains some very astounding prescriptions. That they actually and frequently wrought cures affords additional testimony to the great effect that the mind has in healing actual bodily disease, if only the patient have full faith in the entire efficacy of the remedy. This healing power of faith, which doctors are day by day admitting more and more, throws light on the popularity of the miracle wells and healing shrines on the continent, and forbids us to condemn as mere random lying tales that are told of the astonishing cures effected by them. There are many such miracle wells in Scotland, and one of them, although the healing efficacy was supposed to be an inherent virtue in the water, and not dependent on the favor of a saint. Some of these wells were surrounded by stones shaped like the several parts of the human body, called the "eye-stone," the "head-stone," and so on; and it was a necessary part of the treatment, after washing with water, to rub the part affected against the stone that bore the same form. This is the superstition of the "Vul stone" in the New Hebrides. Some offerings were always left behind by those who tried the curing powers of the waters, even if it were only a bag from the patient's clothes. These tributes were hung up near the well, and every one obtained from disturbing them, as it was believed that whoever did so would get the disease that had been cured in the former patient.

Just the same sort of thing was done as early as the time of the Romans. Votive offerings of hands, feet, almost every part of the body, have been excavated in the island sacred to Esculapius in the Tiber. The mode of cure in vogue then, however, was for the patient to go to sleep on the sacred spot, when it was revealed to him in a vision what he must do to ensure recovery.

Among the cures for the whooping cough, which are very numerous and improbable, we do not observe one which was in favor in some parts of Scotland. This was to sew a living caterpillar between two pieces of flannel and wrap it around the patient's throat, leaving room for the animal to crawl round. By the time the grub did the whooping cough was cured. Three roasted mice were an infallible cure for the whooping cough. The same remedy is still much esteemed in Norfolk. There, however, swallowing one mouse is considered enough. The charming of warts is one of those perfectly unreasonably modes of cure that often prove efficacious when medical treatment fails. Dr. Carpenter cites as an instance of this strange truth the case of a girl who was cured of twelve warts by a friend who merely counted them, and then with an air of importance wrote the number down on a paper, assuring her that by Sunday they would all have disappeared. And so it proved. By the day named they were all gone, though the girl's father, himself a surgeon, had before tried to remove them with caustic and other applications in vain. If so very simple a prescription was enough to charm away a dozen of these unpleasant excrescences, we cannot wonder that the more elaborate forms of exorcism here enumerated should prove equally efficacious. In Switzerland the approved mode of charming a wart is to rub it with a snail and put the snail on a thorn bush. Indeed, charm cures for other diseases are not by any means obsolete. In Yorkshire it is still believed that a set of mole's feet tied in a bag and worn round the neck keeps away cramp. And it is quite accepted as a fact by some persons that to carry a potato in the pocket secures immunity from rheumatism. These cures, like the miracle wells, prove the power that the will, if concentrated in sufficient force, has to cure any local affection of the body.

The most remarkable case of this on record is the way in which the Prince of Orange cured the garrison of Breda of the scurvy by sending them a small phial of a decoction of camellion, wormwood, and camphor. It was diluted with a gallon of water to every three drops of the tincture, and served out as medicine to the sufferers, who from that day began to recover. Unfortunately the mind has even more power in inducing disease than in curing it. Hence the belief in witches' power of working ill, which disgraced the world so long, and in which Scotland had a melancholy pre-eminence. There, till quite recently, every village had at least one old woman who was not "caunty," whom it was well to keep on good terms with. In case she should wish you some bodily ill. Mr. Gregor cites the case of a manse into which a tombstone had been built by the masons in revenge for the omission of the "foolish pint" at the laying of the foundation. This, it was believed, would make the house unhealthy, and the sad effect really followed. The ministers who lived there were very short-lived.

The Postal Service.
Cincinnati Commercial.

Statistics just published concerning the intercommunication of the various parts of the world give some very interesting information. In 1865 the number of letters sent by mail in all parts of the world was 3,500,000,000. In 1877 the number was increased to 4,020,000,000, an average of 11,000,000 a day, or 127 each second. Of these Europe contributed 1,000,000,000, America 7,000,000,000, Asia 150,000,000, Africa 125,000,000, and Australia 50,000,000. Taking the latest estimate of the world's population (1,400,000,000) as correct, the average number of letters to each person in the world sent by mail was three.

These statistics also give the length of the sea and land telegraph lines as 437,500 miles. In this is not included double, triple, etc., lines. There were 38,000 telegraph stations, and the number of telegraph messages sent during the year was between 110,000,000 and 111,000,000, an average of 305,000 messages a day, 12,071 an hour, and 212 a minute.

A conception of the value of the postal service and of the telegraph may be had from the use of these figures, and the use of both is interesting daily. One wonders how in the world we ever got along without the advantages of the present day.

A Thorough Job.
Judge M., a well known jurist living near Cincinnati, was fond of relating this anecdote: He once had occasion to send to the village for a carpenter, and a sturdy young fellow appeared with his tools.

"I want this fence mended to keep out the cattle. There are some unplanned boards—use them. It is out of sight from the house, so you need not take time to make it a neat job. I will only pay you a dollar and a half."

The judge went to dinner, and coming out, found the man playing each board. Supposing that he was trying to make a costly job of it, he ordered him to nail them on at once just as they were, and continued his walk. When he returned the boards were planed and numbered ready for nailing.

"I told you this fence was to be covered with vines," he said angrily. "I do not care how it looks."

"I do," said the carpenter gruffly, carefully measuring his work. When it was finished there was no part of the fence as thorough in finish.

"How much do you charge?" asked the judge.

"A dollar and a half," said the man, shouldering his tools.

The judge started. "Why did you spend all that labor on the job, if not for money?"

"For the job, sir."

"Nobody would have seen the poor work on it?"

"But I should have known it was there. No, I'll take only the dollar and a half."

And he took it and went away.

Ten years afterward the judge had the contract to give for the building of certain magnificent public buildings. There were many applicants among master-builders, but the face of one caught his eye.

"It was my man of the fence," he said. "I knew we should have only good, genuine work from him. I gave him the contract, and made a rich man of him."

"It is a pity that boys were not taught in their earliest years that the highest success belongs only to the man who is a carpenter."

army, author of a book, whose work is most interesting and thoroughly done.

English Amusements.
M. D. Conway's London Letter.

"The English amuse themselves very sadly," said old Froissart, "moult tristement are his words. It is a favorite quotation among the people of whom he wrote, but it seems rarely to occur to any of them that it might be otherwise. The Graphic was inspired by the hot weather (so, in English) to get up

what it justly described as a suggestive picture, "The Thames embankment as it might be." It represents a scene such as might be witnessed if the most thronged and fashionable boulevard in Paris lay beside the Thames, and if this prosaic river were supplied with floral and decorated baths like the Seine. If London could only have a succession of springs and summers as glowing as it has had this year, for a generation, the national character might be happily revolutionized. That is, the people might sit together in gardens and arbors, might enjoy ices and wine on canopied sidewalks, and get to know something of each other. At present English society is too much on the defensive; class against class, and each family forever jealous of its position—to secure anything like a happy social condition. Watching carefully these promiscuous crowds one may see that the families or the individuals are isolated. They pass and repass one another for the most part as if under a spell which forbids them to know or even to look at each other. They all look bored—terribly bored. Now and then one family meets another which belongs to its own "set" at home, and the rapture of such encounters confesses how bored they have been. Of course I am speaking of the upper classes. The lower fare somewhat better, for they are not ashamed to mingle on the beach and watch the Punch and Judy show, or the canaries that tell fortunes by pecking out a card, or to wade in the water. The gentlemen, too, just now are faring better than the ladies, for grouse shooting has begun. But really the upper women have a sad time of it, generally speaking. They have little to do but read such novels as the circulating libraries supply.

Farnell, the Agitator.
Boston Herald.

By his course on the Tyrone election Mr. Farnell has covered himself with discredit, as with a garment. His attempt to secure the defeat of the liberal candidate was a crowning example of political ingratuity. In this campaign of the presentness rests upon a special basis. But even under a more general arrangement, American opinion cannot hesitate in condemning the leader of the league for the irreconcilable attitude which he has adopted toward the liberal ministry. By the passage of the land act Mr. Gladstone laid the tenant farmers of Ireland under obligations so distinct and weighty that they ought to have been undeniable. The new law owes its existence to the personal influence wielded by the prime minister upon parliamentary opinion. No other English statesman would have imagined that such a measure could be brought within the possibility of enactment. And assuredly the successful execution of this all but unimaginable conception was due entirely to the matchless adroitness as a legislator and the respectful reputation as a reformer which the premier has drawn from a manifold experience of forty-seven years.

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One of Garfield's Addresses.
A Washington correspondent of the Providence Press quotes as follows from General Garfield's tribute to the late Senator Ferry: "Before closing, however, let me refer to the crowning glory of his life. Mr. Ferry had a strong religious element in his character. This was with him a great controlling force, and not a sentiment. No cloud obscured the effulgence of his hope or dimmed his vision. Clear and high his intellect and faith rose above all storms and darkness and sustained him in sweet companionship and the unrevealed mysteries of pain. As his end drew near he came back after a brief absence. There under his own roof, with the angels of his household about him, he passed to his rest. Thinking of trials, and knowing as we do how well he had wrought for the future, trusting in the merits of his dear Lord, he could repeat the sweet lines of Boner:

Beyond the parting and the meeting,
I shall be soon;
Beyond the farewell and the greeting,
Beyond this pulse's fever beating,
I shall be soon.
Love, rest and home!
Sweet home!
Lord, tarry not, but come.

Beyond the frost and the fever,
I shall be soon;
Beyond the road-way and the river,
Beyond the ebb and the ebb,
I shall be soon.
Love, rest and home!
Sweet home!
Lord, tarry not, but come.

"Ay, the sweeter word of inspiration—in the volume of the book it is written: 'Lo! I come quickly.' Even so, come, Lord Jesus!"

And thus is chronicled the memory of a scene so unusual, so profound that the great hall of legislation with its scores of careless, worldly men, seemed for the time transfigured. We all seemed to be "sitting in heavenly places in Christ Jesus." Even the reporters' gallery, a cool, phlegmatic region, as you may guess, showed a suspicious, surreptitious display of pocket handkerchiefs, and tears were in the eyes of many members on the floor. I have often heard General Garfield eloquent, but I have never before or since heard him approach the towering pathos of that hour. The occasion was ripe for him when he rose; he felt the solemn glow reflected from all hearts around him, and his voice, always sympathetic, took on an almost priestly function and an unconscious tone of exaltation that seemed above mortality, as he recited the memory of his fitting climax seemed to glow with beatific flame. I never can recall it even now without a faint glow of that day's inspiration, seeking the general in the rotunda as I started homeward, and knowing him very well for the year previously, as I was from his own section, and writing for a paper whose weekly edition circulated in almost every family in his district, I had often counselled with him; and I said, as he reached out his hand to greet me: "If I die in Washington, general, I don't want any other funeral sermon but for you to read a hymn over me. Will you do it?" His face was still warm with the emotion of the hour, and as for me, the tears were shining in my eyes—so the request seemed hardly out of keeping, and he said very cordially: "Yes, if you like."

Statement of General Palmer.
The following is the statement of General Palmer to the New York Stock Exchange, regarding the overissue of bonds:
To the President of the New York Stock Exchange.
DEAR SIR: An impression is sought to be conveyed that, in having out consolidated bonds of higher numbers than those listed at stock exchange, this company in some way is chargeable with irregularity. This company is engaged in building a net-work of lines to and through the mining districts of Colorado and to a connection with the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway in Utah. In the early part of last year it had completed 337 miles. It now has practically completed over 1,000 miles, of which 855 miles are already in operation. In addition to the said 1,000 miles, 462 miles are under construction, on which several thousand workmen are employed, and for which the rails, ties and other materials have been contracted. A large part of the expense of this remaining mileage is already incurred and paid. When completed, the length of extensions built with the aid of consolidated bonds will be 1,125 miles, and the total mileage of the company, old and new, 1,462 miles. The means for this work are provided by subscriptions to the railway company's bonds and stock; the subscribers agreeing to pay up in installments as required by the work and being entitled to receive their securities as payments are made.

When this general plan was adopted by the company, none of the consolidated bonds were listed at the exchange. Last summer application was made for the admission of the bonds then subscribed for, \$8,475,000. The application was granted. When new and further subscriptions had been made, the listing of additional bonds was applied for, but the company was then confronted by a new rule of the exchange, to the effect that no railway bonds should be listed after its adoption except against actually completed road at the average rate per mile provided for in the mortgage. This did not, of course, affect the obligations or ability of the company to deliver bonds to its subscribers, since the mortgage expressly provided for the trustees countersigning bonds in advance of finally completed track, on receiving chief engineer's certificates, duly authenticated, of the work actually done, material furnished and amount expended (the lien of the mortgage attaching to all such work, right of way and materials). But the company could not, under the new rule of the exchange, deliver at once listed bonds to the subscribers while construction was progressing. This, however, was not a part of the contract of the company in taking subscriptions. In fact, the object of the subscriptions was not to pay for railroad already completed and in operation, but to create the property.

Had the company completed its lines first, out of the earnings or otherwise, and then issued its bonds and had them listed, there would have been no necessity for the subscription plan; or if all the subsequent subscriptions had been originally contemplated and included in the first application to the exchange, made last summer, they could have been admitted apparently under the rules as they then stood. However, the subscribers and all who take any interest in the company's securities were informed of the condition brought about by the adoption of the new rule, and that the high numbered bonds would meanwhile remain unlisted, and while they were equally secured by the mortgage, in strict conformity therewith, they would, under the new rule, only have the advantage of a market at the stock exchanges as the lines should be completed and the higher numbers admitted.

Meanwhile, they could be sold as any other unlisted bonds. In fact it is well known they have been for many months selling usually at a fraction less than the quoted price for bonds listed.

The mortgage also provided for the exchange of the old first mortgage bonds into the consols, and when demanded by the holders of the former. Accordingly, \$1,040,000 of the old bonds have been exchanged for consols of reserved numbers, which have since been duly listed, in addition to the first \$8,475,000. With this exception, the company has issued consolidated bonds only for subscription, as above shown; and of course none have been countersigned by the trustees, Messrs. John A. Stewart and Louis H. Meyer, except in accordance with the mortgage for property already under its lien. When the remaining mileage subscribed for is completed, and the remaining mortgage subscribed bonds issued, the total consolidated bonds (except those issued now or hereafter against old bonds as cancelled) will be for 1,125 miles, and the amount, \$13,000,000, or at the average rate of \$13,000 per mile of new road. Whereas, under the terms of the mortgage, the company could issue on account of road then completed, 1,462 miles (including the old road), \$17,717,500. The difference between this amount and the \$13,000,000 to wit, \$2,057,500, may be hereafter issued in the discretion of the trustees for the purpose of new tracks and other betterments on operated road.

As far as the company is concerned it would be pleased to have all the bonds issued to the subscribers listed at once at the exchange, but this being impossible, further application will be made to list bonds as soon as a round amount of \$2,000,000 can be admitted, which requires 1,000 miles in all to be completed. Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM J. PALMER, President.

Good Work by Governor Cornell.
Christian Advocate.

Among the schemes devised by enemies of law and order in this city was a bill, recently hurried through the New York state legislature, forbidding testimony to be received in courts of any persons employed as detectives to execute the laws. The secret purpose of this bill was to obstruct the good work of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. Fortunately for the people of this state, the governor is on the side of public virtue and public welfare. We make room for his outspoken, noble words retelling and effectually killing the bill:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, June 30, 1881.
To the Assembly:
Assembly Bill No. 423, entitled "An act in respect to the testimony or the offering of evidence of certain persons who serve as agents, informers, or spies," is herewith returned without approval. The uniform tendency of legislation in this state for many years past, in both civil and criminal cases, has been toward admitting almost every kind of evidence, and permitting all parties to give testimony regardless of their relations to ac-

tion. By this practice every shade of evidence is given to the court and jury for whatever it may be worth. The wisdom and propriety of such policy have been so fully demonstrated as to place it beyond question. The proposition contained in this bill, to exclude the evidence of a particular class of persons, is in direct opposition to the established rule of the state as indicated by many years of legislation and practice. A reversal now should not be permitted except as the result of mature and wise deliberation. The class of evidence it is thus proposed to exclude has always been regarded as competent, and no good reason appears why it should not so continue. Every person accused of crime is permitted to testify in his own behalf, and the exclusion of the testimony of any witness is in effect to declare that it is more criminal to see a crime committed than to perpetrate the criminal act itself. The mere statement of such a proposition is sufficient to illustrate its utter absurdity. The exclusion of evidence, otherwise lawful and proper, cannot be sought in the interest of society or for the protection of innocent people.

The greatest obstacle to the execution of the present statutes and the enforcement of the penalties prescribed, is the difficulty of procuring evidence upon which the prosecution of offenders may be successfully undertaken. Public officers, on whom the responsibility of such prosecution rests, however faithful and zealous, are frequently unable, with the means at command, to obtain adequate proof to secure conviction. The numerous and flagrant violations of these laws in several of the principal cities of the state have induced philanthropic and law-abiding citizens to organize societies in aid of the public authorities in this regard. These agencies have rendered invaluable service to the public by co-operating with the prosecuting officers of the state in their efforts to enforce and maintain the mandates of law. The inevitable effect of the accompanying bill, should it become a law, would be to deprive the people of the assistance of these volunteer auxiliaries.

Notwithstanding the express provisions of the constitution, and laws enacted in accordance therewith, prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets within the state, this nefarious traffic has for years been carried on in open defiance of solemn enactment. Within the past year renewed efforts on the part of the public authorities have resulted in the punishment of many reckless offenders, and substantial progress has been made toward the suppression of the evil in question. Eventful success in establishing and maintaining the supremacy of the constitution and laws for the suppression of vice and crime depends materially upon the encouragement and co-operation these voluntary societies may be enabled to render to the law officers of the state.

If the proposed disability is sought to be imposed in consequence of the misconduct of spies and informers, an error has evidently been committed as to the remedy, for such abuses. If it exists in the methods employed to secure an extent demanding additional legislation, it should be directed against the wrong-doers to secure their punishment. If any person procure the commission of crime with the sole intent of informing against his victim, who may be led unwares or enticed into a violation of law, he should be punished as a *particeps criminis*; but to declare by statute that the testimony of no person without qualification, who has witnessed the commission of an offense, or is knowing to any circumstance connected therewith, shall be received in evidence because he has lodged information of the crime committed, is rather a violent and dangerous presumption.

A CLEVER YOUNG PERSON.
New York Tribune.

Elizabeth, the young queen of Roumania, speaks admirably six languages and is a cheerful, handsome and kindly woman. Suffering has made her tender; her great grief is the loss of her only child, a beautiful and gentle little girl four years old. The queen keeps an album in which she writes down her stray thoughts, and a confidential journalist has copied some of them. Here is one of her recent entries: "Life is an art in which too many remain only dilettantes. To become a master, one must pour out one's life-blood." Again: "White hairs are the crests of foam which cover the sea after the tempest." "Sleep is a generous thief; he gives to vigor what he takes from time." "If you could throw as an aim to those who would use it well the time that they fritter away, how many beggars would become rich!" "Duty only grows when you flee from it." "There is a secret in the following: 'The world never forgives our talents, our successes, our friends, nor our pleasures. It only forgives our death. Nay, it does not always pardon that.'"

Bradlaugh's Attempt.
M. D. Conway in the Commercial.

In connection with the infamous outrage on Mr. Bradlaugh in the lobby of the house of commons, there was one incident which many some day find its way into history. While a crowd of men were standing in the outer space of Westminster Hall, where they had returned after being debarred, Mrs. Besant and the Misses Bradlaugh advanced beyond them to the door opening into the passage leading to the house. They bore a petition to the house, so did the men who so meekly accepted police orders. The ladies were ordered off but declined to go, saying they were within their legal right. The doorkeeper said, "You must not stand on the steps; the ladies replied, 'We must.' The inspector was called and rudely ordered them off. They did not stir. "Four officers this way," was the intemperate call, but these young ladies were not to be intimidated. The four came, and scowled, but did not lay hands on them. Then Inspector Manning came and heard the case. He said the ladies were causing no obstruction and were within their right in demanding to advance up to the point which had not been precisely prohibited to the bearers of petitions. The advantage thus secured by the resolution and fearlessness of three young ladies quite unknown to the police, was followed up by the men, who immediately filled the steps, making a sort of pyramid with the three female faces visible at the summit. For several days the house of commons was an armed fortress. Any armed extra police were employed to protect it from the approach of Bradlaugh. In the name of God, Bradlaugh was gripped, hustled, his coat torn and bruises given him which have brought on erysipelas. He has been a night in hospital, whether he exists or not, heaven knows, a covert existence in England. But when all this miserable outbreak of bigotry is past, it will not be forgotten that the ablest and most cultivated lady in England bore the bravest part in the scene and confronted the fortress for the sake of right and bravery.

LAST RITES.

The Funeral Services at Long Branch and Progress of Train to Washington.

Uncovered Bowed Heads Express Their Deep Sorrow Along the Line.

Arrival of Train in Washington and Impressive Services.

Comments of the Foreign Press.

THE BODY AT ELBERON.

NEW YORK, September 21.—The Post's Long Branch special says: The president's left hand is laid across his breast after a manner he had in life. This was done in order to make resemblance nearer to life. No body will be allowed to enter the death chamber which has been put in order as it was when the president was brought to Elberon. The body is so greatly sunken that artificial means had to be resorted to to give his clothes the appearance of fitting. In addition to the natural shrinking from his illness the operation connected with the autopsy has left the body in even a more emaciated state. A plaster cast was taken of his face yesterday as well as of his right hand. In taking the cast of his hand it was somewhat discolored so this hand will not be seen. The effect of oil used upon his face prior to taking the cast disfigured his features and somewhat slightly altered the color of his face so that the appearance is very much less natural than it was just after death. The president had a massive head and large bones show very prominently and his cheeks are fallen in. His beard has been so arranged about the parotid gland as to conceal that scar and arrangements have been made about the pillow which still further conceals the swelling which swelled away his life. The undertaker says, in his opinion, that it will not be safe to expose the body after it leaves here. The effects of the fluids in embalming are such as to have already hardened the features. A number of journalists who have been so closely watching the president's case all these weary weeks were given an opportunity for the first view of the body. Sentinels stood at either side of the entrance to the coffin which lay in the hallway of the lower floor with a soldier at the head and foot of it. The coffin was black, with silver handles, and black rods along the side and upon the top was a silver plate with the inscription. The coffin is lined with white satin. Only the face and shoulders were visible, and all one needed to know was that all that remained of James A. Garfield lay there to recall features so familiar during life. The face to those who knew General Garfield only from portraits could not be recognized; even the features were no longer natural. There was an expression about the lower lip which those who knew him best would recognize. The cheeks were gone, and the brow had lost the massive appearance which characterized it in life. The involuntary whispered remark of all as they gazed upon the loved form with a shudder was: "I never should have recognized him. How he must have suffered!" The shrunken form told how much was most marvelous that he had lived so long. As the crowd slowly entered and left the hall the bell of the little chapel in the distance was tolled. Its tones could be only faintly heard above the roar of the train.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

LONG BRANCH, September 21.—At 9.30 o'clock Chief Justice Waite, Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Secretary and Mrs. Windom, Secretary and Mrs. Hunt, Postmaster General and Mrs. James, Secretary Lincoln and Kirkwood and MacVeigh arrived at the Franklin cottage and the doors were closed to visitors. Religious services were conducted by Rev. Chas. J. Young, of Long Branch, at the request of Mrs. Garfield. There were present besides the family and attendants, members of the cabinet and their wives and a few personal friends, numbering in all not more than fifty. When the moment for services was announced the windows and doors were closed and the most solemn silence prevailed.

Immediately after the conclusion of the services Mrs. Garfield, accompanied by her son Harry, Colonel Swain, Colonel and Mrs. Rockwell, Miss Mollie Garfield, Dr. Boynton and C. O. Rockwell, left the cottage and boarded the first coach. The cabinet and their wives followed and took seats in the second coach. Mrs. Garfield was heavily veiled, and while passing to the train she exhibited the same fortitude which characterized her manner throughout. In addition to the immediate members of the family the following composed the party on the train:

Dr. Reyburn,
Private Secretary Brown,
Executive Clerk Warren Young,
John R. Van Warner, chief clerk postoffice department,
John Jamison, of the railway mail service,
Ridgely Hunt, son of the secretary of the navy,
C. F. James, son of the postmaster-general,
Mr. J. Stone, private secretary to Secretary Lincoln,
Ex-Sheriff Daggett, of Brooklyn,
Colonel H. C. Corbin and other attendants upon the late president and Mrs. Garfield during their sojourn here.

Just before the train was ready to start the following New Jersey state officials, accompanied by the legislature, arrived and acted as a guard of honor:

Gov. Geo. C. Ludlow,
Major-General Mott,
Adjutant-General Wm. S. Stryker,
Quartermaster-General Lewis Perrine,
General Willoughby Weston,
General Bird W. Spencer,
Col. S. Perrine,
Secretary of State James B. Hall,
Comptroller E. J. Anderson,
Treasurer Geo. M. Wright,
Private secretary to Governor James D.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock the casket was removed from the cottage and placed in the third coach. Attendants and others who accompanied the party took seats in the fourth car. At 10 o'clock the train started from the cottage, moving from the grounds very slowly. The train reached Elberon station at 10.12 a. m. and ran up the road about a quarter of a mile from the station, where it halted. At this point the special train which brought President Arthur and Gen. Grant from New York was run along side and guards were stationed in the vicinity to prevent any annoyance from the crowd, there being from 500 to 600 people in the immediate neighborhood. As soon as President Arthur's train was stopped alongside the train which bore the remains of the president, General Grant stepped across and entered the second car of the funeral train, and General Grant took the second from the last seat on the right hand side of the car, and President Arthur sat in the next seat in front of General Grant by himself. The seat next in front of that in which Arthur sat was occupied by Secretary Blaine. As the train moved off President Arthur had his hands on the back of Secretary Blaine's seat and was leaning forward engaged in conversation with Blaine.

ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The train bearing the remains of the late President Garfield arrived at 4.41 p. m. The people were assembled about the depot to do honor to the illustrious dead, every avenue and approach being densely packed with citizens. A large force of police were on duty and the immediate approaches to the depot were roped off and closed against all save those participating in the ceremonies, or who held special cards of admission to the depot. The military were drawn up against the east side of Sixth street with right flank resting on Pennsylvania avenue. Upon the opposite street nearest the depot was a long line of carriages preceded by the hearse, which was drawn up directly at the main gate of the Sixth street side.

THE HEARSE.

used was furnished by Undertaker Spear, of this city, and is known as the Centennial hearse, it having been awarded the prize at the centennial exhibition. It was draped in black of rich and heavy material, wholly unrelieved by any other color, and was drawn by six iron grey horses, whose trappings were also draped in sombre black. Just before the train entered the depot the platform was cleared by the police, and the officers of the army and navy to the number of 130 formed in single rank upon the left of the arriving train. As the train slowly rolled into the depot every head upon the platform was uncovered.

STILLNESS AS OF THE GRAVE.

pervaded the vast throng, which for more than an hour had been waiting by the roadside. Soon Mrs. Garfield, assisted by Secretary Blaine, descended from the car, taking his arm upon her right and that of her son Harry upon her left, walked directly to the carriage in waiting. Her face was completely concealed by a heavy black veil which hung nearly to the ground, and whatever emotions she may have experienced were sacred from the sight of those who gazed on her. She entered the state carriage and was followed by her daughter, Mollie Garfield, her son Harry, Mrs. Rockwell and Miss Rockwell. President Arthur leaned upon the arm of Senator Jones. Grant was present. The cabinet, physicians and attendants, MacVeigh and wife and two sons followed. The first three carriages were reserved for the ladies of the party who did not accompany the procession to the capitol. After they had moved on a short distance from the entrance the coffin appeared, borne upon the shoulders of eight soldiers of the 3d artillery detailed from the arsenal barracks. On the right, in single file, and headed by Adjutant General Drum, were the officers of the navy under the lead of Rear Admiral Nichols. As the coffin was borne to the hearse the Marine band, stationed across the street, played "Nearer My God, to Thee," while every head was bowed and many eyes were dimmed by the strains of this sweetly familiar hymn.

The hush that had fallen upon the scene and the grief on thousands of faces made a picture with shadings that years cannot efface from the memory of those who stood about the bier of the dead president. After the coffin had been placed in the hearse, the remainder of the party entered the carriages and took places in the procession. President Arthur's carriage followed immediately after the hearse, and in it were President Arthur, Blaine, Chief Justice Waite and Windom. A carriage containing Mrs. Garfield and daughter was driven down Pennsylvania avenue to Four-and-a-half street and thence to the residence of MacVeigh, whose guests they were during the day.

THE PROCESSION.

As soon as the last of the presidential party had entered the carriages the signal was given by bugle and the military escort formed in line and the head of the procession started on its way to the capitol in the following order:

Platoon of mounted police,
General Ayres and mounted staff,
Washington light infantry and band,
Union Veteran corps,
National Rifles,
Washington Light Guards,
Capital City Guards,
U. S. Marine band and drum corps, 58 men,
Detachment U. S. Marines,
Second U. S. Artillery band,
Four companies heavy artillery,
One light battery,
Washington and Columbia Commanderies of Knights Templar.

Then followed the hearse flanked on either side by a single line of army and navy officers, among them being General Sherman and Generals Drum, Melges, Sackett, Poe, Dodge, McKewer, Rugles, Brock, Colonel Barr and about fifty others; and Rear Admiral Nichols, Commodore Engle and Richard, Pay Director Tooker, Captain DeKraft and Captain C. H. Wells, Commanders Howell, Mauley, Howison and Law, Lieutenants Schraeder, Belden, Wainwright, Bartlett, Stockton and Sibree and about fifty others of the navy. After the hearse came the carriage of President Arthur with mounted policemen on either side and following it was half a dozen other carriages with members of the cabinet and others who had accompanied

the remains from Elberon. A platoon of mounted police brought up the rear with muffled drums and solemn funeral dirge. The funeral procession moved slowly up the avenue.

A MASS OF PEOPLE.

lined the sidewalks all the way from Sixth street to the east front of the Capitol, and along this portion of the route the crowd was apparently as great as upon the president's inaugural procession. No sound was heard save that from the feet of the moving men and horses. Hats were removed and heads bowed as by common impulse of deep and unfeigned grief as the procession moved toward the Capitol. Here at the east front a vast assemblage had congregated to view the funeral cortege. At the foot of the steps was a double file of senators and representatives, headed by their respective officers, waiting in respectful silence to escort the remains into the rotunda. At 5.30 p. m. the head of the procession moved around the south side and arrived at the east front of the Capitol, the arms of the military being reversed and bands playing the Dead March. Order was then given to carry arms, and the troops came to right face, while to the muffled beat of drums the hearse and its attendant train of carriages drew slowly up in front of the escort. A hush came over the multitude, and

HEADS WERE UNCOVERED.

as the coffin was carefully lifted from the hearse. The officers of the army and navy drew up in parallel lines on either side of the hearse, and the Marine band played again with much sentiment "Nearer My God to Thee," as with solemn tread the remains of President Garfield were borne into the rotunda and placed upon a catafalque. Senators and representatives preceded and ranged themselves on each side of the dais. Close behind the coffin walked President Arthur and Secretary Blaine, who were followed by Chief Justice Waite and Secretary Windom, General Grant and Hunt, Lincoln and MacVeigh, Kirkwood and Postmaster General James, Rockwell and Swain, and Corbin and Private Secretary Brown.

At 5.35 p. m. the lid of the coffin was opened and the face of the late president was exposed. Noiselessly Arthur and Blaine approached and gazed upon the face of the dead, and then slowly and sadly passed out of the hall. A line was formed by Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, and one by one those present advanced and gazed at the emaciated and discolored face. The public at large was then admitted and hundreds of persons testified by their reverential conduct and mournful countenances the sorrow which they felt on looking upon the features of their murdered president.

As the shadows of night began to fall the vast dome of the capitol was illuminated and the dim light falling upon the mournful drapings of the rotunda and upon the still face of the dead president, served to heighten the solemnity of the scene. On leaving the capitol this evening Arthur was driven directly to the residence of Senator Jones, of Nevada.

PLANS AT WASHINGTON.

DENVER, September 21.—The Abraham Lincoln Post No. 8 of the Grand Army of the Republic met this afternoon and resolved to drape their post in mourning for six months and to hold appropriate public funeral ceremonies on the day of interment in Cleveland. They invite all soldiers, federals and confederates, and all posts in the department of the mountains to join them on the solemn occasion.

A MONUMENT TO GARFIELD.

A number of prominent and influential citizens held an informal meeting to-day to take steps for the raising of subscriptions throughout the state for the erection of a monument to Garfield. Another meeting will be held to-morrow at which committees and officers will be appointed to take the matter in charge. A good amount of subscriptions have already been promised. Their plan is to raise subscriptions in this state and requesting other states to do the same. When collected the subscriptions of various states is to be placed in the hands of a national committee to be appointed to superintend the erection of the monument at Washington. Subscriptions are not to exceed twenty-five dollars each. Various newspaper offices and banks in this city are designated as places to receive subscriptions.

UNIVERSAL SYMPATHY.

SANTA FE, N. M., September 21.—A largely attended meeting was held here last night to take action in reference to the death of the president, at which Governor Sheldon presided. Committees were appointed in anticipation of any general programme of observance which may be announced from Washington. The whole city is draped and business was suspended at noon yesterday.

PREPARATIONS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The district commissioners held a meeting to-day and promulgated the following: It becomes the duty of the sorrowful commissioners to announce to the people of the District of Columbia the death of the president of the United States, who expired at Long Branch at 10.35 p. m., September 19th. Illustrious in arms, in halls of legislation, and as chief magistrate of the Union; the nation mourns his sad and ultimately decease and mourns in sorrow at the dispensation of the Great Ruler of the universe. As a slight expression of universal feeling in this national bereavement the commissioners direct that the public offices and business of the district, including the public schools, be closed and suspended until further orders, and that the public buildings of the district be appropriately draped in mourning. And they earnestly recommend to their fellow-citizens the observance of perfect quiet and order during the progress of the burial of the nation's dead and such manifestations of respect and sorrow as befits so solemn an occasion. The district militia are ordered to hold in readiness for any duty to which they may be assigned under orders of the general of the army.

"SECRETARY LINCOLN'S ORDER TO THE ARMY."

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The following was issued this evening by General Sherman: General Order No. 71. The following orders by the secretary of war announces to

the army the death of J. A. Garfield, president of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1881.

With profound sorrow the secretary of war announces to the army that Jas. A. Garfield, president of the United States, died at Elberon, N. J., at 25 minutes before 11 o'clock, on the evening of Sept. 19th, 1881. The great grief which is felt by the nation at the untimely death of the president will be especially felt by the army in whose service he bore so conspicuous a part during the war of the rebellion. In him the army has lost a beloved commander-in-chief, friend, and comrade, and proper honor should be paid to the memory of the late chief magistrate of the nation at the headquarters of each military department and division and at each military station. The general of the army will give necessary instructions.

[Signed] ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Sec'y.
HOW THE DEATH OF GARFIELD IS RECEIVED ABROAD.

LONDON, September 21.—The Times says the death of President Garfield is regarded hardly less than a national calamity, and all ranks, from the queen to the peasant, express heartfelt sympathy for an injured nation. Even among Russian nihilists Gaitanov's crime excites nothing but pathos and exclamation. Flags on all the American consulate legations throughout Europe are at half-mast.

The career of President Garfield is of the kind which appeals to the best feelings and most cherished traditions of our people. His early poverty, manful independence, hard-won attainments, and his integrity of character had caused his career to be watched. He was a man of exceptional powers and brilliant promise, and he was regarded as standing out very distinctly from among the majority of politicians. There is perhaps less reason for fear of a disastrous political consequence from the sudden transfer of power to the vice president in the present instance than on any former occasion. It is clear that Vice President Arthur, who assumes supreme authority, will be restrained by obligations which public opinion will not allow him if he desired to ignore. Garfield's high and admirable qualities are lost to his country, and the United States will not be soon again gratified by the sight of so typical an American at the White House. His short administration, however, will not be barren of important political consequences, if it has put an end to the invasion of executive power by the senate, and if it should lead as it seems probable to the serious consideration of the existing constitutional system as far as relations of vice presidency to the presidency are concerned.

PARIS, September 21.—The Gallan's Messenger prints the announcement of the death surrounded by a mourning border, and has an eloquent tribute to Garfield's virtues. President Grevy telegraphed a message of condolence. Lo Paris says: "As a supreme homage to a noble victim, all people ought henceforth ignore the name of murderer."

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—The news of the death of President Garfield awakened unusual sympathy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 21.—The czar will send a message of sympathy. The death of President Garfield inspires unfeigned sorrow.

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.—The death of Garfield excites profound regret.

ROME, Sept. 21.—King Humbert telegraphed United States condolence for himself and the queen.

VIENNA, Sept. 21.—The Allgemeine Zeitung describes the death of President Garfield as a heavy blow to America. It says what is a worse fact, Arthur succeeds.

PARIS, September 21.—An American flag draped with crepe appears on the Grand hotel. All the newspapers eulogize President Garfield and express profound regret at his death. They note the fact that he was the architect of his own fortunes and extol his simple mode of life and his wife's courage.

Lo Temps representative of the wide class of moderate republicans says: "His name has been rendered imperishable by fate. During the few months he possessed power he, by virtue and integrity, surpassed all hopes. He was elected to the presidency as fairly as a man could be, but as stricken he became the respected representative of the entire nation. This does honor both to himself and his country. We hope President Arthur will reduce party spirit to silence and that he will be the president of a republic, not of a section of the republican party."

DUBLIN, September 21.—The land league, at its weekly meeting, passed resolutions of sympathy with the American people.

LONDON, September 21.—The stock exchange voted to adjourn on Saturday or any day the New York stock exchange may designate, it having the deepest sympathy with the loss sustained by the American people in the death of President Garfield, and with a desire to show special mark of respect. The New York exchange being notified of this sentiment heartily acknowledged recognizing the friendly and fraternal feeling.

LONDON, September 21.—Minister Lowell has called a meeting of the Americans on Saturday afternoon to express grief and condolence. The whole diplomatic corps left cards with the legation.

LONDON, September 21.—Among the callers yesterday at the American embassy here were most of the representatives of foreign governments and Lord Derby West, the newly-appointed British minister to Washington, and Bishop Simpson.

LONDON, September 21.—Provincial papers rival those of London in expressions of the sympathy felt. The Manchester Guardian says: "To be cut off like Lincoln is less trying to on-lookers. His countrymen will best honor his memory by the common sense with which the American public opinion is uniformly controlled."

The Liverpool Courier heads an article "The Martyr President" and says: "We consider the most appropriate comfort to the American people are the words of Garfield himself at the time of the death of Lincoln, 'The government at Washington still lives!'"

Acrostic
Glorious manhood at an end! The nation is benighted.
All the future's promise quick by fell assassin blighted!
Recent grief, yet years to come of shall hear the story.
Fame undying hovers now around that mantle gray.
In our hearts the patriot's name shrouded shall be forever,
Each fond memory treasured dear, to be forgotten never.
Lincoln joined by Garfield is the country's martyr making.
Dead, yet living! Let us live, their virtues emulate!

WILL R. THORNELL.
Colorado Springs, September 20.

"Garfield is Dead."
What's life worth, pray?
Worth to keep or pay,
To take or throw away,
Hope about or fear,
What's life worth?
Worth a tear.

He fought the fight bravely,
While the nation waited gravely;
He whom we loved so well
Fought and did not win.
We mourn, when we hear his knell,
Is it a sin?

HUGH MCCRACKEN.
Colorado Springs, September 20, 1881.

DENVER NEWS.

Preparations for Monday—The Decorations of the Union Depot.

DENVER, September 22.—The mayor has issued a proclamation that all places of business, including saloons, be closed next Monday from 6 a. m. till 8 p. m. At the special meeting of the council \$250 was appropriated toward defraying the expense of the funeral services Monday. The county commissioners have donated \$250 and the state \$300 for the same purpose, making a total donation of \$800.

The display on Monday at the funeral services for the dead president promises to have the greatest number of men in line ever seen in Colorado. The military will turn out in full, city, county and state authorities and Masonic and other organizations will turn out strong. The board of trade will also turn out in the procession. They have resolved to keep their headquarters draped in mourning for six months.

Over fifteen hundred yards of drapery and a large number of flags are used in the decoration of the Union depot. All the general offices in the building are elaborately draped. The projectors of the national Garfield monument scheme held another formal meeting to-day, but nothing was done in the matter. Another meeting will be held to-morrow, when definite arrangements will probably be made.

The Julesburg short line from Denver to Omaha lacks but seven miles of track for completion. This road will shorten the distance between Denver and Omaha seventy-one miles, and shorten the time several hours. The end of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road is twenty-five miles west of Indianola, Nebraska, and have contracted for building a hundred miles of road beyond there, which will bring the road inside of the state line. This seems to indicate conclusively that this road will soon be completed to Denver, giving a through and direct line to Chicago.

THE TRIBUNE SUITS.

Although it cannot be learned officially, it is stated on good authority that the grand jury have found two true bills against the Tribune publishing company for criminal libel in publishing attacks on Governor Evans and the management of the D. & N. O. railroad.

County Treasurer Potter returned from Denver yesterday morning where he has been in attendance at the annual meeting of the grand lodge of Masons.

Many of the churches were being draped in mourning yesterday as a recognition of sympathy and regard felt for the late President Garfield.

Mr. H. R. Fowler has accepted the position in Captain DeCoursey's office created by the departure for the east of Mr. Samuel Parish.

OUT WEST.

The Nellie Boyd combination will open a week's engagement in Leadville on Monday next.

Pueblo only issues licenses for periods of six months, and requires payment in advance.

Burton, the stage robber, plead not guilty in the United States district court and earnestly believes that he will be acquitted.

"Moss Agate," the well-known San Juan mining correspondent, denies most emphatically that the mines of that section are played out.

Ex-Governor Carney, well-known throughout the west, died at Topeka on last Monday.

The Pueblo county democratic convention meets at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

An inexhaustible deposit of nodulated septaria or properly cement rock has been discovered in the vicinity of Trinidad.

The third annual fair of the Larimer county agricultural and mechanical association opened on Wednesday last under the most favorable of prospects at Fort Collins.

Huerfano county farmers are offering \$1.50 and \$2 per day and board for farm laborers and cannot get them at that price.

There is talk of building a sixty room hotel costing \$30,000 at Gunnison City.

A woman attempted at Denver on Wednesday last to shoot Clay Wilson, the man who shot Jim Moon.

The authorities of Eureka, Nevada, have a requisition from the governor of Nevada for Allison, the Conchos county desperado.

It is reported that Jesse James, the robber and bandit, is living in the vicinity of Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Marshall Bohm, of Ruby, Camp, has killed his man. The shooting was intentional and unprovoked, and the citizens threaten to lynch Bohm.

Messrs. Maitland & Co., the Huerfano street grocers, are doing a good business. The attention of our readers is called to the business locals in another column.

George Watson was arraigned before Justice Bentley yesterday, charged with selling liquor without the requisite state license. He was fined \$20 and the costs incurred in the prosecution of the case.

To accommodate the business men of the city Mr. James A. Morlan has made a change in the hours for meals at the National hotel. Dinner hour is now from 12 to 2, and supper from 6 to 7.30.

Mrs. Dr. C. E. Edwards left for Philadelphia via Denver and the Kansas Pacific yesterday. She was accompanied as far as Denver by the doctor and Mrs. Major Garner.

Mr. P. E. Neeman, of Tipton, Iowa, died in this city yesterday at the residence of Judge McMorris. The remains were embalmed by Messrs. Reynolds & Westerfield and will be sent to his former home for interment.

Messrs. Frank Hale, A. Sagendorf and C. E. Edwards went to Denver yesterday afternoon as delegates to the annual gathering of the Colorado grand commandery from the Pike's Peak commandery of this city.

Mr. Samuel Parish, for some months past with Captain De Coursey, the real estate agent, left for the east on last night's train. He has not fully concluded whether he will return to Colorado Springs or not.

The Nevada avenue Herdic coach will in the future run on Tejon street between Chalmers street and Pike's Peak avenue, thus saving the Nevada avenue patrons the trouble of crossing over to Nevada.

Through a private letter received in this city yesterday we learn that on Saturday last the following named Colorado Springs residents met at the Palmer house, Chicago: John Humble and wife, Mr. Pugliese and wife, A. Sutton and wife, B. F. Crowell and the Misses Crowell.

The time of the college memorial service for President Garfield has been changed from Friday to Monday in order to comply with the proclamation issued by Acting Governor Tabor. There will be a regular session to-day, but no session after the services of Monday morning.

Our citizens should extend to the Herdic coaches their utmost support. Messrs. Stevens and Rouse have incurred considerable expenses in placing the coaches upon our streets and let it not be said that the residents show a lack of appreciation and support.

The Garfield memorial service will take place at the opera house on Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, instead of to-day. The programme as arranged by the pastors of the various churches will be published in due time.

The funeral of Mr. A. D. Towne will take place at the family residence, corner of Chalmers street this afternoon at two o'clock. The Rev. W. L. Slutz will preach the funeral sermon.

Senator Hill came down from Denver yesterday morning and returned on the afternoon train. He regretted making so short a visit as he desired to see more of the city and its people. He intends to visit the city again soon and remain several days, if he is not called to Washington to attend an extra session of the senate.

As will be seen from the schedule of rotations printed in the column of "College Notes," the hour for opening the library has been changed from 11 a. m. to 10 a. m. The library will be open for the drawing of books to citizens of Colorado Springs, forty minutes (from 10 to 10:40 a. m.) every day except Saturdays and Sunday. There is no charge connected with the use of the library except a fine of five cents per day, which is incurred whenever a volume drawn is kept longer than one week.

The members of the Sabbath school and congregation of the Baptist church will have an excursion to Manitou, Saturday, September 24. Fare for the round trip, adults 25 cents. Tickets will be furnished children of the Sabbath school free. Fare from Manitou to cañon, above the Iron Spring, from 15 to 25 cents. Infant class free. Train will leave Colorado Springs at 9 a. m., instead of 10 a. m., as announced on Sabbath; returning, leave Manitou at 5 p. m. All members of the church congregation and friends are cordially invited to attend and bring their lunch with them.

A colored boy by the name of Madden yesterday took a pocket-book containing \$16 from the lunch basket of Miss Giddings, one of the teachers at the public school. As soon as he secured the money he left the school room and came down town. The first thing that he purchased with his ill-gotten wealth was eight Herdic coach tickets and a jack knife. Soon afterward he was arrested by Marshal Beall, and upon being questioned said that he had found the pocket-book in the street. The boy is now in jail, and he will probably be sent to the Industrial school at Golden, as this is not his first offense.

Our readers will doubtless remember the account we gave of the recent establishment in this city of an asylum for half orphans and friendless children, of which Miss Hancock is matron. We learn that six children have been already received and more are expected soon. Bedding and clothing are needed by these destitute little ones. If any of our citizens have comforts, sheets, pillow-cases, etc., or children's clothing or second-hand garments to be remodeled for their use which they wish to devote to this object, they may leave them with Mrs. Mary Rice, one of the committee of supply, at Col. De LaVergne's corner of Wabash and Pike's Peak avenue. If any of our citizens wish to aid by money, as some have generously done, they can hand their gifts to the treasurer, J. Bentley, 259, at his office in Union block.

Colorado Springs for the capital.

Arthur and Blaine came together very frequently in the despatches.

Whatever other faults the press of Colorado has, it is at least just and kind to all its contemporaries.

The paper in Central appears to be very angry because it was charged that Judge Belford wrote its Tabor editorial.

The Leadville Herald alleges that Senator Hill talked politics in a store for two hours. Some dreadful conspiracy must be on foot.

Mr. Thomas F. Dawson has been made editor of the Inter-Ocean. Mr. Dawson has conducted this paper with marked ability during the past month.

Our exchanges show that there is quite a strong under current of popular sentiment in favor of Colorado Springs. Its advantages are so conspicuous that they are universally recognized.

The Central organ has a good deal to say against railroad candidates. Does this mean that Teller is to be abandoned for Belford, or is the former no longer an attorney of the Union Pacific?

Much of our report this morning is nearly a day behind. Matter that was to have been rushed came slowly last night. As every detail is of interest at this time, we publish all that is received.

The San Carlos Indian reservation in Arizona contains 2,304,000 acres. It is watered by the Black River and is one of the most fertile spots in Arizona. These Indians can hardly afford to fight.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company has filed papers establishing a sinking fund. It arranges for the redemption of the bonds so that the principal will be extinguished in thirty years.

The Denver Republican has a new city editor, Mr. George E. Allen, of Buffalo. Mr. Allen has occupied responsible positions in the east, and is highly esteemed by his fellow journalists in Buffalo.

We published yesterday the address to the voters of Colorado prepared by the committee of eleven. It is an admirable document, and states in a brief forcible manner, the reasons why Colorado Springs should be selected for the capital.

The effort to raise the Mason fund is hardly a wise one. Mason, in firing the shot at Guitau, committed an unpardonable breach of discipline and should be punished. Mason was a guard and this makes his shot particularly unpardonable.

England's national debt is about \$3,500,000,000. It appears to give but little anxiety notwithstanding the fact it is so large, and no especial effort is made to reduce it. The reduction last year was \$90,000,000. The largest reduction since 1868.

The difficulty of making the government see the Indian question as we see it is that the government is too far away.—Leadville Herald.

And possibly the government says we are too near to get the prospective.

Hon. James F. Wilson seems to be sure of an election to the United States senate from Iowa. Mr. Wilson was a distinguished member of the house in the reconstruction period, and has always been considered one of the strongest republicans in his state.

A Countess in England, has lately attempted to start the fashion of wearing dresses made from goods of English production. It is claimed that if the ladies of the country will only unite in this matter there will be no trouble in giving the mills all the work of which they are capable.

During the past week there have been interviews with gentlemen in different parts of the state and the reports are most encouraging. We find earnest friends in the least expected quarters. The more the situation is studied the more confident we are of success.

The most valuable contributions to the early history of this country are being made by Francis Parkman. He has carefully gathered his data by the study of original documents. At present he is preparing to write about Montezuma and is investigating for material in the colonial documents in the record office in England.

We publish elsewhere a letter suggesting that no party conventions be held this fall so that there may be more candidates for office and more votes cast. We do not endorse the remedy proposed, but think the danger of a light vote none, too strongly, stated. How to draw out the full vote of El Paso county on the capital question is worthy of the most careful consideration, and the letter we publish will serve to agitate the question.

The Chronicle sums up the situation of the Canon convention as follows:

Denver seems to have been unconsciously scared over the recent Canon City convention. The Tribune appears to have fancied it was going to move the capital then and there. It gloats over the fact that Leadville got top votes and Pueblo one, but strangely fails to notice that Denver got none at all. The Tribune seems to be unaware of the fact that the capital can only be moved by a vote of the people, and that the Canon City convention was merely a preliminary skirmish in which nobody cared to show his hand. It may not "eventuate," to use the Tribune's language, that the capital comes here—but it must be evident to the Tribune that it won't stay at Denver.

The terrible law of suspects has been put in force again in Russia. This law is one of the most severe, as it is one of the most despotic ever known. It provides that the government may arrest and imprison any one suspected of a crime against the state or against the czar. A man is perhaps arrested, taken to Siberia, and never heard of or seen again by his family, simply because he is suspected. There is no trial, no chance to say a word in self defense, but on the street or at home the arrest is made and the unhappy victim is buried forever in some Siberian mill or dungeon.

The Chieftain commenting on our article reflecting on Governor Pitkin for not having taken some action to keep the Jicarillo Apaches out of the state says:

In the first place we have no reliable information that there are any Apaches in the state. In the second, if they have crossed the border ten thousand strong we do not imagine how Governor Pitkin could be held any more responsible for it than for an uprising in the Sultan's dominions, for it is hardly to be supposed that even the most inveterate enemy of the executive would require him to stand guard and challenge every renegade red skin who attempted to steal a march on Colorado soil.

In the first place, as the Chieftain is a newspaper, it ought to have some reliable information regarding the settlement of a band of Apaches in this state, since a reservation has not been set apart for them and is now occupied by these Indians. Our complaint against Governor Pitkin is not that he did not prevent some Apaches from making an incursion into this state. It is that he has allowed a reservation to be set apart in Colorado for a band of hostile Apaches, and to be occupied by them without a protest. It may be claimed that he did not know of it. But the ignorance is just as culpable. Proper watchfulness for Colorado's interests should have made him acquainted with what was going on in southern Colorado. It is probable that this band of Apaches will give us more trouble than the whole Ute tribe. Persons familiar with the Apaches know that this tribe is one of the most dangerous in New Mexico. It has been at constant war with the soldiers, settlers and miners since New Mexico was acquired. The brave Burnside, who died a few days ago, bore for nearly thirty years scars of wounds inflicted by them. There are equitable reasons why we should not have demanded the entire removal of the Utes. New Mexico, Arizona and Utah have many more Indians than we have, and it is selfish for us to try and crowd all of ours out, especially since Kansas and other eastern states did not do this to us. But there was no good reason why we should furnish territory for New Mexican Indians.

We emphasize this criticism because Governor Pitkin has so assiduously tried to make capital out of this Indian question. When he was in Washington he favored the settlement of the Ute question there agreed upon, but on his return he found this unpopular and abandoned Senator Hill to fight alone. In 1879, while the Meeker women were still captives, and General Adams with a few others had gone to try and effect their deliverance, Governor Pitkin demanded the immediate advance of the troops. As this would have certainly caused the death of General Adams and the captives, caused terrible bloodshed on the line of our three hundred miles of undefended settlements, without accomplishing anything that could not be brought about through peaceful measures, we called the dispatch of the governor inhuman. Commendable zeal in behalf of the state did not require it. It was only sent for political effect. As the governor has tried to float into popular favor by this means, it is perfectly legitimate to criticize him for not knowing that a band of Apaches was given a reservation in this state and protesting against it.

SECOND THOUGHTS.

The first news of the death of President Garfield caused such deep sorrow that little else was thought of. Now there is time for more deliberation. The country within a few hours has changed its chief magistrate and the change has excited but little thought or attention. The thought now uppermost in the minds of the people is that Garfield is dead, and not that Arthur is president. This shows the stability of our institutions and the respect for constitutional law in the hearts of the people. A large political party which cast within a few votes as many as Garfield received, did not dream of showing any opposition. The strong faction within the republican party which was opposed to Mr. Arthur, was likewise unrepresentative. No party clique dared oppose the course of our laws. All this is worthy of remark, as it illustrates the strength and stability of a republican government founded on the intelligence of the people. Such strength and stability is possessed by no monarchy in Europe, much as republican governments are despised by them. When the czar of Russia was assassinated, the new czar ascended a throne surrounded and stayed by the military. Arthur was unattended save by the civil officers.

It is not likely that the change will affect the country commercially more than it has politically. A gentleman in Denver in an interview with a Tribune reporter said that he thought at first he would sell his stocks but finally concluded there would be no immediate change and there will not be. It is true the large operators on Wall street might combine and cause a temporary panic, but they would as little dare to do this as a political agitator would dare to attempt the overthrow of Arthur. Stocks will vary but little in price and business will be as good as usual. There will be no financial panic.

The extent of our loss is now better understood than at first. Garfield was not simply a man of great experience and ability, but also a man with a grand opportunity to lead the country. He had, to a wonderful degree, the confidence of the best men of both parties. No president since Washington was so highly regarded while in office. This would have enabled him to carry out his proposed reforms with success. With his ability and high purpose, he could have made a splendid use for the country of this opportunity. But it is now impossible. No man in a generation is likely to have another such opportunity. The country has sustained a terrible loss.—Not that Arthur may not make a good president, but it is impossible in the nature of things that he should take Garfield's place.

No Accounting for Tastes.

Pueblo Chieftain.
Denver is still chuckling over the Canon City convention. This reminds one very strongly of the bereaved husband who, in- stantly on learning a jig at his wife's funeral, but then there is no accounting for tastes.

WHAT WILL PRESIDENT ARTHUR DO?

There have been many speculations as to the course which President Arthur will pursue. It is not a pleasant fact, but none the less a true one, that the republican party was divided into two factions shortly after the inauguration of Garfield. These two factions represented in part the bitter struggle which took place at the Chicago convention in 1880. During the campaign these difficulties were buried, but they appeared on the nomination of Robertson. There were then the administration and anti-administration parties. Mr. Arthur allied himself to the latter and did what he could to defeat the confirmation of Robertson. He went further, and, though the vice-president, lobbied at Albany for the return of anti-administration senators. The contest was waged with all the bitterness and hard feeling of a campaign between two distinct political parties. The animosity shown to Mr. Blaine was particularly noticeable. Had any ordinary event at that time made Mr. Arthur the successor of Garfield, undoubtedly it would have led to a change in all the cabinet offices—with the possible exception of Lincoln and James, and a total change in the atmosphere of the administration.

This was feared for the first day or two following the shooting of Garfield. The shooting of Garfield was considered the direct result of the bitter warfare made on the administration by President Arthur's friends. Some partisans went so far as to charge that Guitau was directly inspired to fire the shot by Mr. Conkling. But this opinion was held by few sensible people and by none more than a few days. The mass of the republican party was undoubtedly with Mr. Garfield, and were alarmed at the possible results of Mr. Arthur's accession to the presidency. This feeling was expressed in the press and elsewhere so generally that Mr. Arthur fully understood the temper of the people. Many of the criticisms of Mr. Arthur were very severe, and now will be admitted to have been unjust.

But the seventy-nine days of illness of Garfield have caused an immense change in affairs. The fight over the confirmation of Robertson is as much a thing of the past as the war of the rebellion. The suspicion of Arthur has given way to confidence in his honor, integrity and common sense. The fears of July second and third are believed to be without foundation. It is not believed that Mr. Arthur will attempt a change in Garfield's policy, whatever his own feelings are, because the country, and especially his party, was with Garfield. Probably the cabinet will all place their resignations at President Arthur's disposal, but they will not be accepted. Secretary Blaine and President Arthur have been drawn together by the common calamity, and probably the former will remain in the cabinet, notwithstanding the old fight between himself and Conkling. The country looks up to the members of the cabinet as the personal friends of Garfield, understanding and desirous of carrying out his policy, and it would feel that any change in it was a reflection on the memory of Garfield. Few men could face the indignation it would create. We do not believe however, that Mr. Arthur will be restrained from changing Garfield's cabinet and policy because of this public sentiment, but because of his own delicate feeling and his respect for the memory of Garfield. He will look upon himself, as the country to a great extent looks upon him, as in some measure the executor of Mr. Garfield who takes up the work which Mr. Garfield has left undone to finish it according to his design. Mr. Arthur is undeniably president, endowed with all the power and responsibility that Garfield had, but still he must honorably feel bound to carry out the policy which Mr. Garfield has begun and in which he has received the nearly unanimous approval of his party and country.

ENGLAND HERSELF AGAIN.

The New York Tribune has an interesting notice of a debate in the house of commons a few days ago, in which Mr. Gladstone administered a crushing rebuke to Mr. Ashmead Bartlett. Mr. Bartlett had criticized the foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone and praised the foreign policy of Disraeli. It was a speech filled with the same arguments and ideas which Disraeli and Salisbury advanced in the upper house. The crushing reply which Mr. Gladstone made was thoroughly appreciated and applauded by the house; not so much because of its sarcasm, but because there had been a change in public sentiment. Jingoism is no longer popular in England. The hollow, tawdry patriotism of the last decade is disappearing, and in its place are sentiments worthy of the land of Milton and Hampden.

This change must give pleasure to those who are in sympathy with the best traditions of the English people. It is only three years since England arrayed herself on the side of a military tyranny, it cannot be called a government, in the southwestern part of Europe. It was not worthy to be considered a European country, because it had only encamped there and for over four centuries maintained its foreign airs. It has opposed every step of progress toward a higher civilization in Europe, and has tried to crush out all noble sentiments in the people among whom it placed its hostile camp. It denied to these people the rights of property, and by systematic brigandage kept them poor. By the most horrible butcheries it strove to crush out the Christian faith, which had survived four centuries of persecution. It regarded it as a crime to breathe the name of liberty. No woman was respected, nothing holy was sacred. When the fortunes of war finally said to this mass of organized tyranny, murder, robbery and lust, you must strike your tents and go back to your own homes, England appeared and said, stay. It knew when it did this that it was blasting the hopes of freedom of the oppressed Greeks in Thessaly and Epirus and denying the full fruits of victory to the brave Montenegrins and Bulgarians. Yet it did this, and why? The jingo party said to uphold England's dignity and give her influence in Europe. This party thought England's

dignity was worth more than, and was to be maintained at the expense of justice, freedom, morality and Christianity. For a time the English people were pleased by this policy, strange as it may seem. They wanted England's power asserted whether on the side of right or wrong. And Disraeli, after his return from the Berlin conference and making his great speech in the house of lords in which he told, not what he had done to spread the blessings of liberty, or maintain the great principles of justice embodied in the British constitution, but what he had done for England's glory received an ovation which few of the men of his time had received. It is not pleasant to think of this.

But the scene has changed. The same sentiments which were so loudly applauded three years ago are now greeted with laughter or contempt. It may be that we overestimate the change in public sentiment, but we prefer not to think so. England has been a friend of the oppressed and we wish to regard her so now. She has been too great to be unjust, and noble enough to risk her influence by siding with the weak and friendless. Say what we will against England, whatever that is just in our laws, free in our constitution, sacred in our homes and noble in our history comes from our mother country. It is right that England should have influence in foreign affairs but that influence should be wielded in sympathy with her best traditions, and by men who would most enhance England's glory by securing to other nations the possession of her free institutions and the blessings of her civilization.

LITERARY.

THE OCTOBER HARPER.

The October Harper is the first of the October magazines to make its appearance, and one will have enough entertainment from reading its contents to last until long after the others make their appearance. It is always difficult to tell when the best Harper is at hand, but the October number is certainly one of the very best ever published. The illustrations are unusually fine and the articles are varied enough and interesting enough to please the most critically inclined reader.

For those who were born, or who have ever lived in New England, the contribution by William Hamilton Gibson will be full of interest. Mr. Gibson is not only a graceful and poetical writer, but is an artist as well, and in his article, "A Berkshire Road," he has some of the most delightful sketches imaginable. The writer describes New England scenes among the Berkshire hills of western Massachusetts, and with his pen and pencil brings back familiar scenes from which one has perhaps long been absent. It is rare for one man to write and sketch, and to do both equally well, and yet Mr. Gibson has this power, and his article is as interesting as a poem and his drawings are works of true art. The next number of interest is "Journalistic London," by Joseph Hutton. This is his first paper, and is devoted to a description of old London, and especially Fleet street and its newspapers and newspaper men. There are several illustrations of the prominent men of the Times, Telegraph and News, who have lived, and live now in the historical portion of London, near Temple Bar, and the entire article is full of interesting notes of fact and gossip. For out of doors papers, there is one on "Adirondack Days," which all true lovers of nature will quickly turn to, and in which they will find much enjoyment. The author, Henry Vane, writes as only a lover of nature could, and the illustrations by Frost, Graham and Macy, are such good pictures of forest life that one from merely looking at them cannot but feel that it is a very charming life one leads among the Adirondacks. Edward Strahan has a paper, descriptive and critical, of the works of the artist Frederick A. Bridgman, with illustrations of the artist and many of his best known works. "The Telegraph of To-day," is by Charles Barnard, one of the best writers of the improvements of mechanical productions, and in this article he gives a full description of the telegraph and shows to what perfection the instruments are now brought. "Cotton and Its Kingdom" by H. W. Grady, is well illustrated and is of particular interest at this time, when the great cotton exhibition is to be held in Georgia. Charles F. Thwing, who excels in articles of this description, writes of "The Peabody Museum" at Cambridge, and gives much valuable and interesting information concerning the work of that institution.

The editor's easy chair, is as usual, filled most acceptably by Mr. Curtis, who writes of various to-day topics. In the literary record are reviews of recent publications, and the editor among them speaks of that interesting man, Oscar Wilde, in whose works he thinks there are "gleams of true poetry."

For sale by E. P. Howbert & Co.

LITERARY NOTES.

There is to be a "Whittier Birthday Book." "Cape Cod Folks" has reached a third edition.

A new book by Mark Twain is to appear in December.

D. Appleton & Co. have issued the volume of "Wit and Wisdom of Benjamin Disraeli."

The Century Magazine for November will contain the only authorized portrait of George Eliot.

Du Chailly's new book of Norse travel, "The Land of the Midnight Sun," will be published by Harper & Brothers in October.

"Baby Rue," the last No Name novel of Roberts Brothers, has been republished in England as the work of "Charles M. Clay," which is supposed to be the pseudonym of Mrs. Charlotte M. Clark.

Among the important books to be published this fall by Jansen, McClurg & Co., is the Hon. E. B. Washburne's work on the early history of Illinois—"Governor Edward Coles and the Slavery Struggle of 1833-24."

Fords, Howard & Hulbert, 27 Park place, New York, will issue a work on an entirely new plan, entitled: Shakespeare for the Young Folk. Beautifully illustrated.

"Synnove Solbakken," the initial volume of Professor Anderson's translation of Bjornson's novels, is having a sale which assures the success of the series. The publishers have "Arne," the second of the series, nearly printed.

John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia, have recently published "The Personal Life of David Livingstone," compiled chiefly from his unpublished journals and correspondence in the possession of his family, by W. G. Blaikie, D. D.

"The Parent-heart in Song" is the title of a volume of poems referring to the love of parents for their children, which has been collected by Mrs. Levieta Bartlett Gomer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and will be published by Peter G. Thompson, of that city, during the early autumn.

"Cat's Cradle," consisting of rhymes for children, by Edward Willett, a New York journalist, and colored drawings by Charles Kendrick, a handsome holiday book, has just been issued by Worthington & Co. An edition of 10,000 has been printed for England, and is already half sold.

Henry Bacon's Scribner articles on "Parisian Art and Artists," have been rewritten and enlarged and will be published by James R. Osgood & Co. in November. The illustrations will include many reproductions of drawings by French artists.

D. Lothrop & Co., has issued "Warlock o' Glenwarlock," the new novel by George MacDonald, which has been publishing in Wide Awake.

The illustrated edition of Owen Meredith's "Lucille," which James R. Osgood & Co. will publish during the present week, is the first holiday book to appear during the present season.

A new "Life of John Wesley," by the Rev. R. Green, will be published this month by Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., and will form the ninth volume in their Popular Shilling Library.

The portrait of Dr. J. G. Holland, which the Century company offered in connection with subscriptions to the Century Magazine, is not to be given away as a premium, as might be inferred from a recent paragraph in this column. The regular price of the picture mounted, will be \$5, but subscribers may obtain it at a considerable reduction.

Robert Clarke & Co., will publish in October, "The Shakespearean Myth; or, William Shakespeare and Circumstantial Evidence," by Appleton Morgan, LL. D.; "Miami Woods, a Golden Wedding and other Poems," by William D. Gallagher; "The Discovery of the Northwest in 1834, by John Nicolet, with a Sketch of his Life," by C. W. Butterfield; and "Thomas Corwin; a Sketch," by Addison P. Russell, author of "Library Notes," etc.

Roberts Brothers will issue during the fall a new and complete edition of Jean Ingelow's poems with portrait—also a new illustrated edition of Miss Ingelow's "Songs of Seven," for the holidays; a new book for boys, "The Two Cabin Boys," by Louis Rousselle, author of "The Constable's Son," with illustrations; and new juveniles by H. H. Mrs. Ewing, E. E. Hale, Susan Coolidge, Flora L. Shaw and Samuel A. Drake.

How They Feel.

EDITOR HERALD.—We agree with your correspondent in a recent issue of the Herald that a question of such vital interest to all our citizens as the selection of a town to be the permanent capital of our state should be fully discussed in the state press so that an interchange of views among our citizens may be had before the election.

For ourselves, while we admire the public spirit and energy of our fellow citizens of the Pueblo, we cannot agree with them that Pueblo is the best site for our state capital. As a thriving commercial city, possessing all the natural advantages that will make it in the near future the commercial metropolis of the whole Rocky Mountain region Pueblo has no rival, yet as a city possessing attractive surroundings, so that with a small expenditure it can be made convenient and healthy for our legislators, business men and tourists in summer as well as winter, Pueblo does not come up to our ideal. And we surely do not agree that Pueblo is a great city. Pueblo is a small town, the advantage of central location—advantages that will make it a pride to our citizens and a credit to the state. Again, Colorado Springs will attract thousands of votes that Pueblo will lose, while all who would vote for Pueblo will vote for Colorado Springs. With it the objective point of the campaign victory is already perched upon our banner, while with Pueblo success is doubtful. It is not necessary that the state capital should be a commercial metropolis, for example, the great commercial metropolis dependent in the least on being the site of the state capital for its wealth and position. If Pueblo did not possess the great natural advantages she does the location of the state capital there would not make her a metropolis. Hence in our opinion, Mr. Editor, it would not be prejudicial to the interests of Huerfano county to have Colorado Springs selected as the state capital. Political supremacy does not mean commercial supremacy, neither are commercial advantages dependent on political advantages. They are necessarily separate and distinct, depending each upon their peculiar relation to circumstances and location. Who believes that the location of the Missouri state capital at St. Louis, instead of nearer the state center—Jefferson City—would give it more desirable commercial advantages? We believe it to be a question of convenience to the people of the whole state not necessarily to be regulated by anything else. We wish to see it located nearer to Denver, and we think Colorado Springs possesses advantages that Pueblo does not. Those who believe that Pueblo will win will agree with us. With Colorado Springs selected as a permanent state capital the question is forever settled, while should Pueblo succeed in getting the state house it may be the commencement of an agitation that will end only in the political secession of northern Colorado.

MANY CITIZENS.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE is inspired to the making of an indecent attack upon Governor Pitkin because of the unfounded rumor that the Apaches had obtained a logment upon a government reservation within the borders of Colorado.—Leadville Herald.

The Herald should not always express opinions about what it is ignorant of. We did not speak of an unfounded rumor but a veritable fact. A tribe of Apaches has been given a reservation in this state without a word of protest from the governor of the state. The Herald as a newspaper should keep itself better informed.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

The Good, Great Man—The Strong and Gentle Leader—What He has Taught Us.

Thousands of pens throughout the wide continent, and beyond through the wider world, are running swiftly to-night, though interrupted often by a blotting tear as they bear record of the nobleness of the well beloved ruler who has gone from us. Never before has it been possible for the whole world to watch the slow decline of a world-famous man through his long, last illness; and never before have the dwellers on the remotest coasts of the old continent in one day sat down in sympathetic grief with any national sorrow which has come upon us. To-morrow not only from Mother England and from kindred Europe, but from the extreme of Africa, from remote India, and from the islands beyond the sea will be echoed back to us "The mellowed murmur of the people's praise," sounding as sadly and soothingly as sweet funeral music in the ears of the widowed wife and the widowed nation.

While millions of tongues are speaking in honor of that honorable life, but few can hope to bear any fresh testimony of its grandeur; yet it is well that many should reiterate the words of praise when a great man is dead.

How wonderful was the strength of the man! The impressive presence of that powerful frame was but the natural outward expression of the well-nigh resistless, commanding, kingly soul. Everywhere men recognized a leader and sought to be commanded by the strong man. Only one of the strongest among men could lead forth untrained crowds from their ploughs and workshops and inspire them at once with enthusiasm for the extremest endurance of which old armies are capable. Only a man of the rarest strength would have been personally besought by Abraham Lincoln to cease from commanding an army in order to lead among the nation's counselors. And what gigantic strength of character is that which can raise a man in one short lifetime, in the face of all obstacles, from the depth of poverty to the highest honor which any people of the earth can bestow upon a fellow-man!

There are but a few among the great characters of history in which kingly strength is mingled with great gentleness. The great man who has just gone from us professed in common with many millions of his fellow-men to make the following and imitating of Jesus of Nazareth the supreme aim of his life. How few men in any age have come so near their Divine Model in the mingling of more than manly strength with that grand sympathetic tenderness more common in the noblest women.

It was only a few months ago that our new president was exalted to his office, amid the rejoicings of the nation, by that most simple, solemn and thrilling ceremony which in a moment's time raises a citizen to a place of almost unequalled power among the rulers and kings of the earth. Then, it ever, a strong man might be pardoned if he should exult in his strength; if he should concentrate his thoughts in self-congratulation that he had fought a good fight; if for the moment the tenderer thoughts should be forgotten under the crown of victory. Do you remember the first act of this great man when he turned at the conclusion of the ceremony? He instantly bowed his grand head to kiss that old farmer's wife from Ohio who sat beside him—the mother who bore him and who through widowhood and cruel poverty reared him nobly and who turned his wavering youth toward the channel of right ambitions which led him up to that crowning honor.

So tender he was in the hour of triumph; but not less so in the moment of despair. When the murderer had torn his very vitals and he, with all about him, were looking for death, only a single expression of fear interrupted the brave man's heart—fear lest the wife who had lived with him through poverty and exaltation should be killed by his death.

Nearly two thousand years ago on a Syrian mountain-top, a prophetic preacher spoke of a time to come when "The meek shall inherit the earth." It was deemed a hard saying, puzzling, and probably referring to some different state of existence, perhaps post-millennial. But when, after many centuries, a follower of the prophetic preacher, a man not self-seeking or fierce for promotion, is led by Providence from a sphere of the humblest poverty and toil, to be the ruler over the strongest nation of the earth; and when that ruler leads with him, to share the honors of his high position, that humble-minded, simple, God-fearing widow, it seems as if the old words of the preacher had, in some sense, come true; for the meek inherit the earth.

Who can estimate the value of such a life and example? Surely there are few young men in the whole nation so debased that they will not feel themselves touched and ennobled by contemplating this completed life. There are few that are surrounded by such obstacles of circumstance as seemed to hedge in the path of this man about thirty years ago. This event will be to all the grandest reminder that any man can make his life great by adherence to duty; a reminder of the vastness of the possibilities of youth, and especially of the infinite richness of opportunity that lies before a young man in America.

September 20.

A. T. B.

During 1878, 1879 and 1880 we increased in population so fast that we do not realize the increase this year. A look at the census returns impresses us with this increase. Pueblo by the census had a population of 3,217 and South Pueblo 1,443. These two cities now claim 15,000 people. Alamosa City was the only settlement in La Plata county with a population of 286. Durango, then unknown, has a population of only 5,000. The towns of Gunnison county only had a little over 5,000 population then, but now have nearer 20,000. Notwithstanding these new sections of the state have drawn heavily on the population of the older sections, enough emigrants have come into these older settlements to enable them to more than hold their own.

THE NATION'S GRIEF.

After Weary Months of Suffering,

And in Spite of a Nation's Prayers,

President Garfield Ends His Noble Life

On the Very Threshold of Its Usefulness.

The Sad Story of His Last Hours.

The News in Various Cities and Comments of the Press.

THE PRESIDENT DEAD.

ELBERON, September 19.—The president is dead.

THE REPORT TOO TRUE.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The telegram notice of the president's death is now only too probable. The bells of Trinity parish churches will toll about an hour and services will be held during the day or evening according to the time of the announcement of the sad event.

THE VICE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED.

ELBERON, September 19.—The president died at 10.35. From what has been ascertained death was from sheer exhaustion. Warren Young assistant to Private Secretary Brown brought the news from the cottage at ten minutes before eleven. The first indication that anything serious had occurred was the appearance of a messenger at the Elberon hotel who obtained a carriage and drove rapidly off. It was supposed that he had gone to summon the members of the cabinet. They left here about 9.30 to-night. Attorney General MacVeagh has notified Vice President Arthur of the president's demise.

BLAINE ON THE WAY.

BOSTON, September 19.—Secretary Blaine and wife and Secretary Lincoln and wife arrived to-night and left at eleven o'clock for Long Branch.

MACVEAGH'S ACCOUNT OF HIS DEATH.

ELBERON, N. J., September 19.—MacVeagh has just come to the Elberon hotel from the Franklin cottage and said: "I sent my despatch to Mr. Lowell at 10 p. m. Shortly before that Bliss had seen the president and found the pulse 100 and the conditions then promising a quiet night. The doctor asked the president if he was feeling uncomfortable in any way. The president answered 'Not at all,' and shortly afterwards fell asleep, and Bliss returned to his room across the hall from that occupied by the president. Colonel Swain and Rockwell remained with the president. About ten minutes of ten the president awoke and remarked to Colonel Swain that he was suffering great pain, and placed his hand over his head. Bliss was summoned and when he entered the room found the president substantially without pulse and the action of the heart was almost indistinguishable. He said at once that the president was dying, and directed Mrs. Garfield to be called. The president remained in a dying condition till 10.35, when he was pronounced dead. He died of some trouble of the heart, supposed to be neuralgia, but that of course is uncertain. I notified General Arthur and sent a despatch to Messrs. Blaine and Lincoln."

THE LAST SAD OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

ELBERON, N. J., September 20.—1.15 a. m.—The following official bulletin has just been issued:

ELBERON, N. J., September 19.—11.30 p. m.—The president died at ten thirty-five p. m. After the bulletin was issued at 5.30 this evening, the president continued in much the same condition as during the afternoon. The pulse ranging from 102 to 106 with rather increased force and volume. After taking nourishment he fell into a quiet sleep about thirty-five minutes before his death, and while asleep his pulse rose to 120 and was somewhat more feeble. At ten minutes after ten o'clock he awoke complaining of a severe pain over the region of the heart and almost immediately became unconscious and ceased to breathe at 10.35.

[Signed] F. H. HAMILTON.
D. W. BLISS.
D. H. AGNEW.

MACVEAGH'S DESPATCH.

ELBERON, September 19.—At 10 to-night the following was sent to Lowell by MacVeagh: The president had another chill of considerable severity this morning which following so soon after the one of last evening, left him very weak indeed. His pulse became more frequent and feeble than at any time since he recovered from the immediate shocks of the wound, and his general condition was more alarming. During the day his system has reacted to some extent. He passed the afternoon and evening comfortably, and at this hour he is resting quietly and no disturbance is expected during the night. There is, however, no gain whatever in strength, and there is therefore no decrease of anxiety.

MACVEAGH.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The Telegram's extra says: At the president's bed side, holding his poor emaciated hand in her own and looking with anguish unutterable the fast falling sands of life, sat the faithful devoted wife during the closing hours of the president's career. Around him were other weeping friends and the physicians lamenting their powerlessness in the presence of death. Towards the last the mind of the sufferer was

derer. He was once more back in Mentor amid those scenes where the happiest hours of his life were spent. He sat in the dear old homestead again with loved ones around him; the aged mother so proud of her big boy, the faithful wife, the beloved children. It was a blissful dream that robbed death of its terrors and rendered the dying man for a moment unconscious of the cruel rending of his once vigorous frame that was constantly going on. The moan of the restless ocean mingled with the sobs of the loved ones, as the lamp of life flickered and went out forever. Nearly every one around the president clung to hope to the last, and refused to believe the approach of death until the shadow deepened and the destroyer's presence could be no longer unfelt.

Flags were hung at half-mast from every house on Ocean Avenue, and the gaiety of this favorite watering place is followed by the deepest gloom. The struggle is over and death is the victor.

THE CABINET TO ARTHUR.

LONG BRANCH, September 19, 12.20 a. m.—Attorney General MacVeagh has just sent the following to Vice President Arthur: It becomes our painful duty to inform you of the death of President Garfield, and to advise you to take the oath of office as president of the United States without delay. If it concurs with your judgment we will be very glad if you will come here on the earliest train to-morrow morning.

[Signed] W. H. HUNT, Sec'y. Navy.
WM. WINDOM, Sec'y. Treas'y.
THOS. J. JAMES, P. M. Gen'l.
WAYNE MACVEAGH,
Atty. Gen'l.
S. J. KIRKWOOD, Sec'y. Int.

GARFIELD'S MOTHER.

CLEVELAND, September 20.—Mother Garfield is now at Solon with her daughter, Mrs. Larabee. A Herald special from Solon says: Until three days ago full particulars of the situation were telegraphed with greatest regularity to the friends at Solon. Since that date only meager dispatches were sent, and the suspense of the household can only be imagined. Saturday night and Sunday night Mrs. Larabee and the president's mother slept together. Mrs. Garfield did not sleep at all as her anxiety rendered sleep out of the question.

During the last week or two her general health has been remarkably good. The Monday evening dispatch reached the Solon office at 6.30 o'clock and was at once delivered. The dispatch was:

ELBERON, September 19.
Mrs. Garfield:
After the noon bulletin of the president's condition there has been no aggravation of symptoms. Since the noon bulletin he has slept most of the time, coughing but little with more ease. Spits continue unchanged. A sufficient amount of nourishment has been taken and retained. Temperature 98.4, pulse 102, respiration 18.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS.
F. H. HAMILTON,
D. H. AGNEW.

During all these days since July 20th the mother of Garfield has remained hopeful. She had faith that her noble son would be spared to serve his country and comfort her declining years. Mrs. Larabee, who is a sister, on the contrary has had a feeling of discouragement and fear from the first, and even on the day when he left Mentor she says her mind was filled with vague forebodings she could not drive away. As Garfield went about his farm giving things a farewell look, she felt the presentiment that it was a long good bye. The effect of this telegram was reassuring, however, and inspired Mrs. Garfield with a feeling of cheerfulness. Her exhaustion was occasioned by a lack of rest two nights previous and induced sleep, which members of the family say exceeded in length any previous sleep of the old lady. At five o'clock Tuesday morning the village bell tolled. At six o'clock came a private telegram:

ELBERON, September 19.—Mrs. Garfield, James died this evening at 10.35, calmly breathing his life away.

(Signed) D. W. SWAIN.

THE QUEEN'S REQUEST.

LONDON, September 19.—Lowell, the American minister, received a telegram from the queen expressing the grief of herself and family at the discouraging accounts regarding President Garfield and requesting that all intelligence concerning his condition be forwarded immediately to Balmoral.

Editorial Comments.

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

CHICAGO, September 19.—The Times has a column of editorial chiefly devoted to a sketch of the wonderful career of the late President Garfield. It says the most important of his five months' administration was that to which he owes his death, the contest with Conkling. Throughout its course he bore himself with a firmness and dignity which served to confirm the public confidence and gave promise that in the discharge of his high trust the president would not fail to remember what was due to his own self-respect and to the office of the chief magistrate. In closing this brief review it is hardly worth while to recall the fierce assaults made from time to time upon the character of its subject. No public man in this country escaped such attacks and in most cases it may be unkind to be confessed they were well deserved. To say that General Garfield erred at times is but to say he was human but proof that his errors were corrupt or criminal has never been produced. The fact that after twenty-two years of public service, most of them years in which the accumulation of wealth by the venal was easy and the temptations for public men constant and strong, he was still a poor man when chosen president, must be accepted by the candid mind, as conclusive proof of his integrity. He served his country well and faithfully according to the lights his conscience gave him and will be held in grateful remembrance for his service for the manifestation and high purpose which he has not been spared to execute.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The Tribune says: The reaper Death gathers the bravest and the best. After a struggle, which has kindled the admiration of the world for his heroic manhood, President Garfield has gone. From still heights, where crime and pain come not, he looks down upon the mourning nation which he hoped to help by a wise discharge of his duty. Worthier men than Abraham Lincoln and James A. Garfield this country has never seen in so high a station, and each was taken early in the term of power and in the prime of manhood. Toll and poverty, hard life and iron fortitude had not put out the fire of genius. Foul disease had spared them. Deadly bullets in many battles

had missed the life of General Garfield, but a shot of an assassin took each from the sorrowing nation. The president's death will cause a less shock but far more sorrow than if he had been shot dead on the 2d of July. There has been time to learn that the government cannot be shaken by the death of any one man, however high or great or good, but there has been time too to learn how great and good man was lifted to the presidency by the votes of last November. The great nation holds him in its heart of hearts, and there he will live forever. He is president no more. Only four months he held the helm, but the work done in that short time will bless the land for ages. No other administration has ever done more for the good of the country than this which has just begun. The cold and passionless verdict of history, though it may find fault or flaw, will make no mistake that those who loved James A. Garfield most, and will place his name far toward the highest in the list of human rulers.

CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN.

CHICAGO, September 19.—The Inter-Ocean says: Hard as it is for a man in the prime of manhood to die, the blow that has wrought its result was not so terrible to James A. Garfield as to those who mourn his loss. Death comes to all, and whether it be in a few hours or in a few days or years, sooner or later, cannot matter much in human life. General Garfield had reached the summit of worthy ambition, and his death that immortalized him in the world's history is judged from the standpoint of loving remembrance and enduring fame. The president had little to regret in his hour of dissolution and his immediate family no greater cause for violent grief than those who stood about the bedside of friends stricken in the ordinary way, and bidding farewell to earthly hopes and ambitions. The end of the torturing pain and bitterness that prevailed early in the history of this tragedy has given way to a truer sentiment of grief. The president had grown nearer to the people with every week of suffering. In every household he had been taken close to the hearts of the young and the old, and bulletins from the sick room marked in the daily life of the people, anxiety, hope or despair. Through all these weeks the president was scarcely out of the thoughts of his people and all turned toward him with tender sympathy and loving regards. The death of a public man in the history of the government, save that of Lincoln, has been so generally regarded as a personal bereavement. To say this and to truthfully say it is praise that no one need care to have exceeded in the hour of his own dissolution.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The Herald says: In his death the warm hopes and sympathizing aspirations of a whole people are painfully disappointed and the expectation of recovery, so warmly cherished for so long, adds to the pang of the public regret. All Americans of whatever religious faith and of whatever politics, democrats who opposed and republicans who reluctantly supported his election, are shocked alike by this bloody deed which laid him low. They have watched during these tedious weeks around the bedside of the patient and uncomplaining sufferer with admiration for his cheerful, manly patience and with prayers that he might be restored to vigor and his official status, and indeed the whole civilized world has watched and prayed with them, but it was not to be; and yet the long period of the president's illness has not been lost. The people have learned precious lessons in those days of sympathy and doubt, hope and above all it has prepared us for hearty acquiescence in the fiat which removes the president and brings in his successor. Thus the change which two months ago would have been received by many with a considerable degree of unfriendliness and even hostile feeling, will now be consummated with the entire assent of all parties. But while we do not rebel at the advent of the new administration, every American will feel himself bereaved by Garfield's death. Fairly elected to be president he was attacked in the discharge of that great representative office. His remains will be borne to their last rest attended by the unanimous and heartfelt sorrow of fifty millions of free men.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, September 19.—The Tribune says: The death of President Garfield, though generally expected notwithstanding the prayerful hopes of the civilized world during more than eleven weeks, will fall like a shock upon all.

All the long weeks of suffering have served, if such a thing were needed, to illustrate the Christian resignation, clear intellectual superiority and the patient fortitude of this great man. The foremost statesman of his country, General Garfield died as Washington died, mourned by a nation of freemen, loved by his country for all the qualities that constitute a great man, even among the great men of the earth. He died as Lincoln died, the grief of his countrymen by the horrible circumstances of his murder. He died as the pure and upright Christian prefers to die, with an unblemished record and wholly unimpaired of personal pain and of the abrupt termination of the highest political distinction, and grieving only for the cherished wife and children whose love and affection made his home an earthly heaven. Around his bedside the American people have for weeks gathered in sympathy and in prayer, and to-day the same people will mingle their tears with those of his venerable mother and of his wife and children as members of a common family, mourning a common loss, a national calamity, a world-wide bereavement. During the long suspense the voice of the factor has been silent. There has been no variance of opinion uttered, and each man has held the stricken ruler as a friend, the dying statesman and orator, the suffering scholar, gentleman, son, father, and husband as of his own kindred. Honored during his most memorable life by the plaudits and free choice of his countrymen, his pathway from childhood as student, teacher, soldier, statesman, orator and patriot, has been one succession of honorable victories won by his bravery and by his purity of life. But the more honorable event of his illustrious life has been the great victory won upon his death bed, the victory of a Christian father and husband and patriot over torturing pain, paralyzed ambition, worldly honors and heart-rending agony of domestic love and duty. He was conspicuous as the most acceptable of all rulers of nations. The consequences of the vice-president's accession are matters for the future. The great chieflain is no more.

Sketch of Garfield's Life.

The following sketch of the president of the United States was prepared by Mr. E. V. Snell and published in the Philadelphia Times April 13, 1880:—

James Abraham Garfield was born November 19, 1831, in the township of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, about fifteen miles from Cleveland. His father, Abraham Garfield, came from New York, but like his mother was of New England stock. James was the youngest of four children. The father died in 1833, leaving the family dependent upon a small farm and the exertions of the mother. There was nothing about the elder Garfield to distinguish him from the other plodding farmers of the rather sterile township of Orange. No one could discern any qualities in him which, transmitted to the next generation, might help to make a statesman, unless it was industry; but his wife, who is still

living at an advanced age, was always fond of reading when she could get leisure from her household duties, and was a thoroughly capable woman, of strong will, stern principles and more than average force of character. Of the children no one besides James have made the slightest mark in the world. The older brother is a farmer in Michigan, and the two sisters are, I believe, farmers' wives. James had a tough time of it as a boy. He toiled hard on the farm early and late in summer and worked at the carpenter's bench in winter. The best of it was he liked work. There was not a lazy hour in his head. He had an absorbing ambition to get an education, and the only road open to this end seemed that of manual labor. Ready money was hard to get in those days. The Ohio canal run not far from where he lived, and, finding that the boatmen got their pay in cash and earned better wages than he could make at carpentry, he hired out as a driver on the tow-path and soon got up to the dignity of holding the helm of a boat. Then he determined to ship the goods he takes, but the stack of fever and ague interfered with his plans. He was ill three months, and when he recovered he decided to go to a school called Geauga Academy, in the adjoining county. His mother had saved a small sum of money, which she gave him, together with a few cooking utensils and a stock of provisions. He hired a small room and cooked his own food to make his expenses as light as possible. He paid his own way after that, never calling on his mother for any more assistance. By working at the carpenter's bench mornings and evenings and vacation times, and teaching country schools during the winter, he managed to attend the academy during the spring and fall terms and save a little money towards going to college. He had excellent health, a robust frame and a capital memory, and the attempt to combine mental and physical work, which has broken down many farmer boys ambitious to get an education, did not hurt him.

GARFIELD AT COLLEGE.

When he was twenty-three years of age he concluded he had got about all there was to be had in the secure cross roads endeavor. He calculated that he had saved about half enough money to get through college, provided he could begin, as he hoped, with the junior year. He got a life insurance policy and assigned it to a gentleman as a security for a loan to make up the amount he lacked. In the fall of 1854 he entered the junior class of Williams College, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1856 with the metaphysical honors of his class. I have seen a daguerotype of him taken about this time. It represents a rather awkward youth, with a shock of light hair, standing straight up from a big forehead, and a frank, thoughtful face, of a very marked German type. There is not a drop of German blood in the Garfield family, but his picture would be taken for some Fritz or Carl just over from the Fatherland.

Before he went to College Garfield had connected himself with the Disciples, a sect having a numerous membership in Eastern and Southern Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky, where its founder, Alexander Campbell, had travelled and preached. The principal peculiarities of the denomination are their refusal to formulate their belief into a creed, the independence of each congregation, the hospitality and fraternal feeling of the members and the lack of a regular ministry. When Garfield returned to Ohio it was natural that he should gravitate to the struggling little college at Ilwaco, Portage county, near his boyhood's home. He became professor of Latin and Greek and threw himself with the energy and industry which are leading traits of his character into the work of building up the institution. Before he had been two years in his professorship he was appointed president of the college. Ilwaco is a homesome country village of five miles from Ilwaco, built upon a high hill overlooking twenty miles of cheese-making country to the southward. It contains fifty or sixty houses clustered around the green in the center of which stands the homely red brick college structure. Plain living and high thinking was the order of things at Ilwaco college in those days. The teachers were poor, the pupils were poor, and the institution was poor, but there was a great deal of hard, thoughtful study done and many ambitious plans formed. The young president taught, lectured and preached, and all the time studied as diligently as any acolyte in the temple of knowledge. He frequently spoke on Sundays in the churches of the town in the vicinity to create an interest in the college. Among the disciples of the sect were many of the best men of the nation, and Garfield was one of them. From these Sunday discourses came the story that at one time Garfield was a minister. He never considered himself such, and never had any intention of finding a career in the pulpit. His ambition, if he had any outside of the school, lay in the direction of law and politics.

HIS MARRIAGE.

During his professorship Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, daughter of a farmer in the neighborhood, whose acquaintance he had made while at the academy, where she was a pupil. She was a quiet, thoughtful girl, of singularly sweet and refined disposition, fond of study and reading, possessing a warm heart and a mind with the capacity of steady growth. The marriage was a love affair on both sides, and has been a thoroughly happy one. Much of General Garfield's subsequent success in life may be attributed to the never-failing sympathy and intellectual companionship of his wife and the stimulus of a loving home circle. The young couple bought a neat little cottage fronting on the college campus and began their wedded life poor and in debt, but with brave hearts.

MILITARY CAREER.

In 1859 the college president was elected to the state senate from the counties of Portage and Summit. He did not resign his presidency, because he looked upon a few months in the legislature as an episode not likely to change the course of his life. But the war came to alter all his plans. During the winter of 1861 he was active in the passage of measures for arming the state militia, and his eloquence and energy made him a conspicuous leader of the union party. Early in the summer of 1861 he was elected colonel of an infantry regiment (the Forty-second) raised in northern Ohio, many of the soldiers in which had been students at Ilwaco. He took the field in eastern Kentucky, was soon put in command of a brigade, and by making one of the hardest marches ever made by recruits surprised and routed the rebel forces, under Humphrey Marshall, at Pikeston.

From eastern Kentucky General Garfield was transferred to Louisville and from that place hastened to join the army of General Buell, which he reached with his brigade in time to participate in the second day's fighting at Pittsburg Landing. He took part in the siege of Corinth and in the operations along the Memphis and Charleston railroad. In January 1863, he was appointed chief of staff of the army of the Cumberland, and bore a prominent share in all the campaigns in middle Tennessee in the spring and summer of that year. His last conspicuous military service was at the battle of Chickamauga. For his conduct in that battle he was promoted to a major generalship. It is said that he wrote all the orders given to the army that day, and submitted them to General Rosecrans for approval, save one. The one he did not write was the fatal order to General Wood, which was so worded as not to correctly convey the meaning of the commanding general and which caused the destruction of the right wing of the army.

ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

The congressional district in which Garfield lived was the one long and famous by

Joshua R. Giddings. The old anti-slavery champion grew careless of the arts of politics toward the end of his career and came to look upon a nomination and re-election as a matter of course. His over-confidence was taken advantage of in 1853 by an ambitious lawyer named Hutchins to carry the convention against him. The friends of Giddings never forgave Hutchins and cast about for a manner of defeating him. The old man himself was comfortably quartered in his consulate at Montreal, and did not care to make a fight to get back to congress. So his supporters made use of the popularity of Gen. Garfield and nominated him while he was in the field without asking his consent. That was in 1859. When he heard of the nomination Garfield reflected that it would be fifteen months before the congress would meet to which he would be elected, and believing, as did every one else, that the war could not possibly last a year longer, concluded to accept. He often heard him express regret that he did not help to fight the war through, and say that he never would have left the army to go to congress had he foreseen that the struggle would continue beyond the year 1863. He continued his military service up to the time congress met.

On entering congress in December, 1863, General Garfield was placed upon the committee on military affairs, with Schenck and Farnsworth, who were also fresh from the field. He took an active part in the debates of the house, and won a recognition which few new members succeed in gaining. He was not popular among his fellow members during his first term. They thought him something of a pedant because he sometimes showed his scholarship in his speeches, and they were jealous of his prominence. His solid attainments and amiable social qualities enabled him to overcome his prejudice during his second term, and he became on terms of close friendship with the best men in both houses. His committee service during his second term was on the ways and means, which was quite to his taste, for it gave him an opportunity to prosecute the studies in finance and political economy which he had always felt a fondness for. He was a hard worker and a great reader in those days, going home with his arms full of books from the congressional library and sitting up late nights to read them. It was then that he laid the foundations of the convictions on the subject of national finance which he has since held to firmly amid all the storms of political agitation. He was renominated in 1864, without opposition, but in 1866 Mr. Hutchins, whom he had supplanted, made an effort to defeat him. Hutchins canvassed the district thoroughly, but the convention nominated Garfield by acclamation. He has had no opposition since in his own party. In 1872 the liberals and democrats united to beat him, but his majority was large, and in 1874 the greenbackers and democrats combined and put up a popular soldier against him, but they made no impression on the result. Ashtabula district, as it is generally called, is the most faithful to its representatives of any in the north. It has had but four members in half a century.

HIS WORK IN CONGRESS.

In the Fortieth congress General Garfield was chairman of the committee on military affairs. In the Forty-first he was given the chairmanship of banking and currency, which he liked much better, because it was in the line of his financial study. His next promotion was to the chairmanship of the appropriation committee, which he held until the democrats came into power in the house in 1875. His chief work on that committee was a steady and judicious reduction of the expenses of the government. In all the political struggles in congress he has borne a leading part, his clear, vigorous and moderate style of argument making him one of the most effective debaters in either house.

When James C. Blaine went to the senate, in 1877, the mantle of republican leadership in the house was by common consent placed upon Garfield, and he has worn it ever since. In January last General Garfield was elected to the senate to the seat which will be vacated by Allen G. Thurman on the 4th of March, 1881. He received the unanimous vote of the republican caucus, an honor never given to any man of any party in the state of Ohio. Since his election he has been the recipient of many complimentary manifestations in Washington and in Ohio.

GARFIELD AS A LEADER.

As a leader in the house he is more cautious and less dashing than Blaine, and his judicious turn of mind makes him too prone to look for two sides of a question for him to be an efficient partisan. When the issue finally touches his convictions, however, he becomes thoroughly aroused and strikes tremendous blows. Blaine's tactics were to continually harass the enemy by sharpshootings surprises and picket firing. Garfield waits for an opportunity to deliver a pitched battle, and his generalship is shown to best advantage when the fight is a fair one and waged on grounds where each party thinks itself strongest. Then his solid shot of argument is exceedingly effective. On the stump Garfield is one of the very best orators in the republican party. He has a good voice, an air of evident sincerity, great clearness and vigor of statement and a way of knitting his arguments together so as to make a speech deepen its impression on the mind of the hearer until the climax is reached.

Of his industry and studious habits a great deal might be said, but a single illustration will have to suffice here. Once during the busiest part of a very busy season at Washington I found him in his library behind a high barricade of books. This was no unusual sight but when I glanced at the volumes I saw that they were all different editions of Horace, or books relating to that poet. "I find that I am overworked and need recreation," said the general. "Now my theory is that the best way to rest the mind is not to let it be idle, but to put it at something quiet out of the ordinary line of employment. So I am resting by learning all the congressional library can show about Horace and the various editions and translations of his poems."

GARFIELD AT HOME.

Gen. Garfield is the possessor of two homes, and his family migrates twice a year. Some ten years ago, finding how unsatisfactory life was in hotels and boarding houses, he bought a lot of ground on the corner of Thirteenth and I streets, in Washington, and with money borrowed of a friend built a plain, substantial three-story house. A wing was extended afterwards to make a room for the fast-growing library. The money was repaid in time, and was probably saved in great part from what would otherwise have gone to landlords. The children grew up in pleasant home surroundings, and the house became a centre of much simple and cordial hospitality. Five or six years ago the little cottage at Ilwaco was sold, and for a time the only residence the Garfields had in his district was a summer house he built on Little Mountain, a bold elevation in Lake county, which commands a view of 80 miles of rich farming country stretching along the shore of Lake Erie. Three years ago he bought a farm in Mentor, in the same county, lying on both sides of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad. Here his family spend all the time when he is free from his duties in Washington. The farm house is a low, old-fashioned, story-and-a-half building, but its limited accommodations have been supplemented by numerous out-buildings one of which General Garfield uses for office and library purposes. The farm contains about one hundred and twenty acres of excellent land, in a high stage of cultivation, and the congressional duties, a recreation, of which he never tires, in directing the field work and making improvements in the build-

ings, fences and orchards. Cleveland is only twenty-five miles away; there is a postoffice and railway station within half a mile, and the pretty country town of Painesville is but five miles distant. One of the pleasures of summer life on the Garfield farm is a drive of two miles through the woods to a lake shore and a bath in the breakers.

General Garfield has five children living, and has lost two, who died in infancy. The two older boys, Harry and James, are now at school in New Hampshire. Mary, or Molly, as everybody calls her, is a handsome, rosy-cheeked girl of about twelve. The two younger boys are named Irwin and Abram. The general's mother is still living, and has long been a member of his family. She is an intelligent, energetic old lady, with a clear head and a strong will, who keeps well posted in the news of the day and is very proud of her son's career, though more liberal of criticism than of praise.

General Garfield's district lies in the extreme northeastern corner of Ohio, and now embraces the counties of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Geauga, Lake and Mahoning. His old home county of Portage, was detached from it a year ago. With the exception of the coal and iron regions in the extreme southern part, the district is purely a rural one inhabited by a population of pure New England ancestry. It is claimed that there is less illiteracy in proportion to the population than in any other district of the United States.

In person Gen. Garfield is six feet high, broad shouldered and strongly built. He has an unusually large heart that seems to be three-fourths as big as his head, light brown hair and beard, large bright blue eyes, a prominent nose and full cheeks. His dress is plain, of a kind of broad-brimmed slouch hat and stout boots, eats heartily, cares nothing for luxurious living, is thoroughly temperate in all respects save in that of brain food, and is devoted to his wife and children and very fond of his country home. Among men he is genial, approachable, companionable and remarkably entertaining talker.

DEAD.

President Garfield is dead. Though the repeated relapses and discouraging news of Sunday had prepared the people for the worst, still the shock will hardly be less great than if it had occurred immediately after the fatal shot was fired. But it is a shock of a different kind. Then the nation would have been horrified that its chief magistrate had fallen; now that its most beloved citizen has passed away; then that the majesty of the nation had been assailed, now that its most useful and valuable life has been sacrificed; then that a president had died, now that Garfield is dead. There has never been an instance in our history where the sympathies of the whole people have been so warmly aroused in behalf of one person. For seventy-nine days the nation has watched and prayed by the bedside of Garfield. Lincoln was mourned by a patriotic north, Garfield will be mourned by a united country. All sectional feeling has been hushed. All political and personal animosities have been forgotten. The prattling child as well as the gray haired patriarch will weep to-day. No section nor age, nor party, nor nationality will be tearless.

This sympathy was so universal and deep because of his personal character not his official position. The loss is a personal one to all in this land. He was not simply a statesman, but an upright, honorable one. He was not simply an able man, but a man who consecrated his talents to the service of his fellow-man. Noble, generous, frank, manly and sincere, gentle as a woman and charitable as a saint, he was the embodiment of our noblest type of manhood. The American people, notwithstanding the busy stir of their lives, are essentially a sentimental people. The life and success of Garfield struck the sentimental chord of our national character, that every man has the world before him and can be whatever his ability and character entitle him to be.

Of his services to the country much is to be said. Gallantly he fought for the Union until called to a higher duty. In congress his voice was always eloquent for fair play for every citizen, honest payment of the national debt, and peace throughout the land. Though he had not discharged the duties of president for four months when his career was cut short, he successfully enunciated and established great principles of civil administration, and set in motion an agitation that cannot be stopped until our civil service is purified and reformed. The highest hopes were entertained of his administration by all men regardless of party, and these hopes were realized so far as they could be in the short time he guided our affairs. We lament that the hand is lifeless that was so strong to act; the brain thoughtless; that was so wise to guide; the heart pulseless that was so warm to love his country and his countrymen. Such a ruler we cannot hope to be fortunate enough to soon find again.

But we shall have no internal disturbances. Vice-President Arthur is now president and the country looks forward with hope and confidence to his administration. The people will be silent and sad, but not desperate and faithless. There will be the wall of a suffering, but not of a shattered or crumbling nationality. The respect for authority is so all pervading and our institutions so deeply laid in the love and faith of the people that there can follow no disaster or material change in our affairs.

But amid all our sorrow and grief, every heart will go out in sympathy for the quiet, brave, loyal woman who is to-day a widow, and the once proud but now broken hearted mother. Their grief is too unutterable and sacred to draw aside the curtain. But evermore they will be consoled, because the life they mourn was given to the people.

GLOOMY TIDINGS.

Touching Story of Garfield's Death.

The Arrangements Made for the Funeral.

How Guiteau Received the News.

Blaine Announces to Foreign Governments the Death of Garfield and Accession of Arthur.

Arthur Takes the Oath—Speculating About His Administration.

THE LAST DAY'S HISTORY.

LONG BRANCH, September 20.—12.35.—Shortly after the afternoon bulletins were issued Agnew said in substance to a reporter that the examination showed there was no material change and the situation was one of extreme gravity. Colonels Rockwell and Swain still exhibited their usual cheerfulness and hoped that the patient would rally. Colonel Rockwell says he has pinned his faith to the unusually strong constitution of the president throughout, and is unwilling to give the case up as hopeless. In reply to a question regarding the president's mind he said, "When the hallucinations occur they do not continue very long, and when the president is spoken to during such periods he invariably comes to himself and answers intelligibly." About 5 p. m. Boynton went out for a ride. Previous to starting he said the president rested comfortably during the evening, and if there is any change it is for the better. Hamilton arrived about half-past four. Attorney General MacVeagh expressed the opinion that there was no reasonable ground for expecting the president would recover; that no new strength had been gained and unless he should rally rapidly he cannot last long, especially if the rigors continue, which the doctors are apprehensive of. MacVeagh said there is no doubt that the president is much weaker now than he has ever been, and that all his reactions have been of but temporary duration. The president fully realized his condition and has since he was first wounded. He also says the patient's mind has been perfectly clear throughout the day and he had taken his usual liquid nourishment. Agnew considers there was little ground for a feeling of assurance and that the case was decidedly critical. During the afternoon the president asked for a mirror, and upon placing it in front of his face remarked, "Well I don't understand how it is that I am sick while I look so well." Boynton said to-night that every effort had been made throughout the entire day to prevent a recurrence of rigors, and at this time, 9:30, he saw no indications of another chill. He still maintains that the lower portion of the president's right lung is covered with small nodules about the size of a pin head. If these could have been concentrated into one abscess the lung might have been drained, but in the present condition little can be done to relieve it. At 10 o'clock Hamilton felt somewhat encouraged with the present outlook. He would say nothing further. Bliss told his hopeful story. In examining the lungs to-night he found the dullness diminished in a slight degree and respiration could be distinctly heard. The pulse had ranged from 102 to 106. It was a fuller and sounder pulse than the president had had for several days. The doctor talked at length but his remarks were to the effect that there was no material change and no immediate apprehensions of danger and everything seemed indicative of a quiet night. At half-past ten while Boynton was conversing at Elberon, a messenger suddenly appeared and spoke to the doctor in an undertone and he left the table at which he was sitting and left for Franklyn cottage. This movement was the signal to the representatives of the press congregated at the hotel that something unusual had occurred. He immediately sent for Doctors Agnew and Hamilton. The former arrived soon but the latter could not be found and was not present when the president passed away. The doctor attributed death to neuralgia of the heart which caused the formation of a blood clot, thereby preventing the proper circulation of the blood. The president's remarks to Col. Swain, who was with him when he awoke from his sleep were, "Oh! Swain, what a pain," placing his hand on his heart, "Can't you do something for me, Oh! Swain." At this time Mrs. Garfield had been out of the room for about fifteen minutes and had retired for the night. Previous to going to his own room, Dr. Bliss says he conferred with Mrs. Garfield on the general condition of the president, and that she expressed the opinion that her husband was not weary and that he had awakened feeling comfortable and experiencing little or no pain. It was about ten minutes past ten o'clock, said Dr. Bliss, that the president awoke and complained of a severe pain in his heart. The doctor referred to the fact that the former attending surgeons on the case had been called here to attend an autopsy, and that Curtis, of Washington, had been selected to do the cutting. Dr. Bliss said the formation of a blood clot in the vicinity of the heart was the sequel of the original trouble.

The telegraph office in the Elberon hotel was surrounded and there was a shower of bulletins thrown upon the two paralyzed operators. No more than simple announcement of death could be sent off as the government took exclusive use of the telegraph office at Elberon. Warren Young sent the first official announcement off to Washington and Mentor. The president had been dead

half an hour when, at 11:10, Windom, Hunt and James arrived from the west end. They went into the hotel office and were met by MacVeagh who led them away to the cottage. At 11:55 the members of the cabinet were inside the Franklyn cottage, engaged in a consultation. A great crowd waits outside for further particulars, and the excitement intense. The president's words when he felt the death pang attack him were: "I am suffering great pain and I fear the end is near."

CAUSE OF GARFIELD'S DEATH.

ELBERON, September 20.—Previous to his death the only words spoken by the president were that he had a severe pain in his heart. It is supposed by the surgeons that death was occasioned by a clot of blood forming in the heart. Dr. Bliss was the first one notified of the president's expression of pain, and upon entering the room, at once saw that the end was near.

MRS. GARFIELD'S GRIEF.

LONG BRANCH, September 20.—The members of the family were immediately summoned to the bedside. All arrived and perfect quiet prevailed. Mrs. Garfield bore the trying ordeal with great fortitude and exhibited unprecedented courage. She gave way to no paroxysms of grief, and after death became evident, she quietly withdrew to her own room. There she sat a heart stricken widow, full of grief but with too much courage to exhibit it to those about her. She was laboring under a terrible strain, and despite her efforts tears flowed from her eyes and her lips became drawn by her noble attempt to bear the burden with which she was afflicted. Miss Mollie was greatly affected and bursts of tears flowed from the child's eyes, notwithstanding her noble efforts to follow the example of her mother. The death scene was one never to be forgotten. Perfect quiet prevailed and there was not a murmur heard while the president was sinking.

After death had been pronounced, the body was properly arranged by Dr. S. A. Boynton. Telegrams were at once sent to the president's mother in Ohio and to his sons, Harry and James, who are at Williams college, as also to the vice president and other prominent public men. Mr. Morris, undertaker of the village, will be in charge of the remains. Eugene Britton, coroner of Monmouth county, will hold an inquest over the body of the late president. He has, as yet, made no arrangements for the inquest, and as far as can be ascertained has not been notified of the president's death.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The lateness of the hour at which the news of the president's death was received prevented its being generally known except at the principal hotels, clubs and other places where men are accustomed to gather until late at night. Many who heard the news in the streets hurried to the telegraph stations and newspaper offices for confirmation. About the Fifth Avenue Hotel early in the evening thousands of people tumbled by the balmy air, walked in the streets. The interest was centered on the illuminated banner on the roof of the building at the junction of Broadway and Fifth Avenue. Bulletins given there were favorable up to ten o'clock. At that hour the streets were thronged and the corridors of the hotel were filled. Then the light of the camera was turned off and the crowds slowly dispersed. The last bulletin shown was favorable. The crowd grew smaller; within ten minutes after the president died. Mr. Carr, chief clerk, first got the news through the telephone, and a little later a telegram came confirming the intelligence and the clerk told a group of five or six men about his desk. That was at 11 o'clock. At 11:20 not twenty men were around, when a group of reporters rushed in. One of them seized a sheet of note paper and fastened it to the wall with the words in pencil, "President died at 10.50." In five minutes more men began to crowd around the slip of paper; many of them doubted its words, and ran to the clerk's desk to be convinced. The news was then scattered quickly and in ten minutes the corridors were jammed. Men came down stairs half dressed, others came running in from supper parties to get the truth, and the crowd grew on the sidewalk until it overflowed into the street. About midnight men and boys came panting from the newspaper row, hoarsely crying "Extras," "Extras." Papers were sold at any price as fast as they were received. Casements flew up in front of houses and windows were alive with inmates watching the confusion. Rosecoe Conkling left the Fifth Avenue hotel at nine p. m. It was said he drove to Arthur's house. He had not returned at 12 o'clock. General Grant retired and left word that he should not be disturbed. When the news was sent up to him he dressed hastily, and at 12 o'clock he made his way across the corridor into the office of the hotel. "Have you heard the news, general?" "Yes, yes," he answered, nervously. He clasped the back of a chair with both hands, "But what can I say." "Did you expect his death?" "Oh! I don't know. What could I expect. I hoped, and that's all." Governor Cornell and his secretary rushed through the corridor of the hotel later and hurried down Fifth Avenue to Union club, only stayed an instant and hurried back again. When approached by reporters he said: "Don't speak to me. I have nothing to say. Nothing."

GEN. ARTHUR SURPRISED.

NEW YORK, September 20.—At 11:30 a New York reporter asked to see General Arthur. There was no unusual stir about the house. A servant at the door informed the reporter that Arthur had received nothing later than the evening bulletin. "The president is dead," said the reporter. At this moment General Arthur appeared in the hall. "The president is dead," the reporter repeated to him. "Oh, no, it cannot be true; it cannot be. I have heard nothing." "A dispatch has just been received at the Sun office," said the reporter. "I hope it's a mistake." General Arthur's voice broke at the last words and his eyes filled with tears. He then retired to a back room where Messrs. Elihu Root and Darius G. Rollins were awaiting him. "They say he is dead," said General Arthur; "a dispatch has been received at the Sun office." Deep silence en-

sued. A moment afterward a telegram was received and General Arthur broke it open slowly. After reading it he buried his head in his hands and remained in this position for a long time. In the meanwhile the dispatch was handed around. It was a message from the cabinet informing the vice president of the death of the president. It was 12.30 when General Arthur received formal notification of the president's death signed by the cabinet.

A TELEGRAM FROM ARTHUR.

ELBERON, September 20.—The following was received by Attorney-General MacVeagh last night:

NEW YORK, September 19.

To Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Attorney-General Long Branch;

I have your telegram and the intelligence fills me with profound sorrow. Express to Mrs. Garfield my deepest sympathy.

[Signed.] CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

ARTHUR TAKES THE OATH.

NEW YORK, September 20.—3.15 a. m.—In accordance with a dispatch received from the cabinet in regard to taking the oath of office, messengers were at once sent to the different judges of the supreme court. The first to put in an appearance was Judge John R. Brady, followed by Justice Donohue. The party consisting of the vice president and judges named, besides District Attorney Rollins, Elihu Root and the eldest son of the new president, assembled in the front parlor of No. 123, Lexington avenue, General Arthur's residence, where the oath of office was administered, and he became president of the United States. The president has not signified his intention as to when he would visit the capital, and declined to be interviewed as to his future course.

DEATH BED SCENES.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The Herald's postscript death bed scene of the president was peculiarly sad and impressive. As soon as the doctors felt there was no longer hope, the members of the family assembled. Bliss stood at the head of the bed with his hand on the pulse of the patient and consulted in low whispers with Agnew. There was no sound heard except the gasping for breath of the sufferer, whose changing of color gave indication of the near approach of the end. After he had repeated "It hurts," he passed into a state of unconsciousness, breathing heavily at times and then giving slight indication that breath was still in his body. The only treatment that was given was hypodermic injection of brandy. The president suffered no pain after the time he placed his hand upon his heart. He passed away almost quietly. The time between life and death was not marked by the physical exhibitions nor any words. There was absolutely no scene. The intervals between gaspings became longer and presently there was no sound. Everyone present knew death had come quickly without pain. When it became evident that he was dead Mrs. Rockwell placed her arm around Mrs. Garfield and led her quietly from the room. She uttered no word. One by one all the spectators filed slowly out.

PREPARATIONS FOR REMOVAL.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The Post's Long Branch special says: Preparations for the removal of the effects of the presidential party are beginning to be made. Attendants and workmen are engaged in packing trunks at the cottage. The extreme emaciation of the president was a surprise to the undertaker and embalmer. It is possible to clasp the leg above the knee with one hand. Some doubt whether, if the president lies in state at Washington, it will be deemed wise to show the remains.

GUITEAU HEARS THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—Warden Crocker visited Guiteau in the jail this morning. Guiteau quizzed him concerning the president's condition, expressing the fear that the president was nearing the end. Crocker then told him the president was dead. Guiteau instantly sank down on the bed and appeared much excited. He then rose, paced the floor and appeared praying. When told the particulars he said he was glad his sufferings were over, and he would not have committed the deed had he known he was to suffer so. He was less nervous and alarmed than the warden anticipated. He has had deadly fear of mobs and urges the United States to protect him.

HOPES IN ARTHUR.

ST. LOUIS, September 20.—The Republican says: There is no heart so strong, no fortitude so unyielding, as to seek to hide the emotion excited by the close of this national tragedy. People are not in a mood to consider the consequences; but in the words of the dead chief, "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives." Not a link is wanting in the endless chain which moves the machinery that insures to this broad land all the blessings of peace, order and security. It is here recorded with universal respect that Arthur has in the trying past two months, shown himself thoughtful, manly and wise beyond what has been hoped by his surprised and anxious countrymen. It is far easier to-day to honor and trust Chester A. Arthur than it would have been on the fatal morning when the assassin struck the blow which raised him to the presidential office.

SWAIN AT THE DEATH BED.

ELBERON, September 20.—Judge Advocate General Swain, who was the only one with the president when he commenced sinking last night, makes the following statement: It was my night to watch with the president. I had been with him a good deal of the time from three o'clock p. m. A few minutes before ten o'clock I left Col. Rockwell, with whom I had been talking for some minutes in the lower hall, and proceeded up stairs to the president's room. On entering I found Mrs. Garfield sitting by his bedside and there were no other persons in the room. I said to her, "How is everything going?" she replied, "He is sleeping nicely." I then said I think you had better go to bed and rest. I asked her what had been prescribed for him to take during the night. She replied she did not know; that she had given him milk punch at 8 p. m. I then said if you will wait a minute I will go into the doctors' room and see what is to be given during the night. She then said there is beef tea down stairs, Daniel

knows where to get it. I then went into the doctors' room. I found Dr. Bliss there and asked him what was to be given during the night. He answered I think I had better fix up a list and will bring it in to you very soon. I then went back into the surgeon's room and had some little conversation with Mrs. Garfield. She felt of the president's hand, and laid her hand on his forehead, and said, he seems to be in a good condition, and passed out of the room. I immediately felt of his hand and felt of his knees. I thought that the knees seemed a little cool, and got a flannel cloth, heated it at the fire and laid it over his limbs. I also heated another cloth and laid it over his right hand and then sat down in a chair beside his bed. I was hardly seated, when Boynton came in and felt the president's pulse. I asked him how it seemed to him. He replied: "It is not as strong as it was this afternoon, but very good." I said he seems to be doing well. "Yes," he answered and passed out. He was not in the room more than two minutes. Shortly after this the president awoke. As he turned his head on awakening, I arose and took hold of his hand. I was on the left hand of his bed as he lay. I remarked you have had a nice, comfortable sleep. He then said:

"Oh! Swain, this is a terrible pain," placing his right hand on his breast about over the region of the heart. I asked him if I could do anything for him. He said, "Some water." I went to the other side of the room and found about an ounce and a half of water and gave him to drink. He took the glass in his hand, I raising his head as usual, and drank the water very naturally. I then handed the glass to the colored man Daniel who came in during the time I was getting water. Afterwards I took a napkin and wiped his forehead as he usually perspired on awakening. He then said, "Oh! Swain, this terrible pain; press your hand on it." I laid my hand on his chest.

ORDERS BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—The war department will to-morrow issue an order that every military post, station, fort and arsenal shall go into mourning for thirty days, and that all expenses of the usual mourning observances will be paid by the government. General Sherman will have charge of the general conduct of the president's funeral, and all matters relating thereto should be prepared and published, giving date of funeral, hour that remains and cortege will leave Washington, time of arrival at each station en route to Cleveland, and the precise moment that every stop will be made en route. That all flags shall be put at half mast and kept there for thirty days. That a salute of thirteen guns shall be fired at sundown on each day for thirty days and afterwards during each day at intervals of every half hour, one gun from rise to setting of the sun. At the close of every day a national salute of thirty-eight guns. Army officers shall all wear mourning six months. Another order is to be issued from the war department to-morrow morning announcing to the army the death of the president and that Vice President Arthur who has been sworn in according to law is now president and commander in chief of the army. The president's remains accompanied by the family, cabinet, friends and escort will reach here to-morrow morning.

The dome of the capitol has been draped in mourning and a catafalque is being constructed also, as it is not known precisely what will be done. The White House is also being prepared for the reception of the remains. Chandeliers are being removed from the east room, and the catafalque is being erected in there, so it is intended to lay the remains in state at the White house. Everything will be in readiness. The guard of honor will consist of nine general officers of the army and nine of the navy, and twenty-five picked men of the army. From the porch of the White house a canopy of black will be erected extending to each room. There is no information yet as to when President Arthur will arrive, but private dispatches state he will come here to night. There are various rumors about the purposes of the incoming administration, but high officials who are close friends of President Arthur say there will be no change. No extra session of congress, it is believed, will be called. Many think even the senate will not be convened in extra session as the time for the regular meeting is near at hand. There is an opinion, however, among some prominent republicans that President Arthur will feel disposed to assemble the senate to assist in the beginning of his administration. As yet these matters are speculations, as it is not likely even President Arthur has given any thought to them. Leading New York republicans who have been on intimate terms with General Arthur for years say that he will call a meeting of the senate to get the advice of party leaders.

BLAINE'S DISPATCH TO LOWELL.

To Lowell, Minister at London;

LONG BRANCH, September 20.—James A. Garfield, president of the United States, died at Elberon, N. J., at ten minutes before 11 o'clock. For nearly eighty days he suffered great pain, and during the entire period exhibited extraordinary patience, fortitude and Christian resignation. The sorrow throughout the country is deep and universal. Fifty million people stand as mourners at his bier to-day. At his residence in the city of New York Chester A. Arthur, vice president, took the oath of office of president, to which he succeeded by virtue of the constitution. President Arthur has entered upon the discharge of his duties. You will formally communicate these facts to the British government, and transmit this dispatch to the American ministers on the continent for like communication to the governments to which they are respectively assigned as minister.

[Signed] BLAINE, U. S. Secretary.

GENERAL GRANT'S DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, September 20.—General Grant, who is in town, was interviewed at midnight. He said the event was sad and unexpected. He sent the following to MacVeagh, at Long Branch: "Please convey to me the bereaved

family of the president, my heartfelt sympathy and sorrow for them in their deep affliction. The nation will mourn with them, for the loss of the chief magistrate so recently called to preside over its destinies. I shall return to Long Branch in the morning, and will tender my services if they can be of any use to them.

U. S. GRANT."

A GENERAL SADNESS.

LONG BRANCH, September 20, 4:15 a. m.—The members of the cabinet had some refreshments at the Elberon hotel about 12 a. m. and afterwards went to their respective residences. At this hour everything is quiet and a feeling of extreme sadness prevails throughout the village.

NEWS IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, September 20.—The news of the president's death causes the most profound grief in the city. Bells are being tolled. The republican state executive committee at once withdrew all appointments for this week and will take such action in regard to the future as circumstances may require.

THE NEWS AT THE JAIL.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—News of the president's death did not reach the jail in which Guiteau is confined until about midnight. At that hour everything was tranquil. Guiteau was resting quietly in his cell and there was no excitement in the neighborhood nor was trouble apprehended by the officials. General Sherman said in conversation to-night he did not expect that any attempt would be made to mob the prisoner and expressed the hope that the good sense of the people of the district would prevail and that they would allow the law to take its course.

DEATH INEVITABLE.

ELBERON, September 20.—The statement that the ball was found in the region of the heart has been verified. It is stated on authority that the developments of the autopsy showed that death was inevitable, and the president's life was only sustained by most excellent nourishing and constant care.

OFFICIAL FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONG BRANCH, September 20.—The following arrangements for the funeral services have been ordered by the cabinet and are given to the press for the information of the public: The remains of the late president of the United States will be removed to Washington by special train on Wednesday, leaving Elberon at 10 a. m., and reaching Washington at 4 p. m. Detachments from the United States army and from the marines of the navy will be in attendance on the arrival at Washington to perform escort duty. The remains will be in state in the rotunda of the capitol Thursday and Friday, and will be guarded by detachments from the executive department and by officers of the senate and house of representatives. Religious ceremonies will be observed in the rotunda at 3 o'clock Friday evening. At five o'clock the remains will be transferred to a funeral car and removed to Cleveland via the Pennsylvania railway, arriving there Saturday at 2 p. m. In Cleveland the remains will be in state until Monday at 3 p. m., and be then interred in Lake View cemetery. No ceremonies are expected in cities and towns along the route of the funeral train beyond the tolling of bells. Details of arrangements for final sepulture are committed to the municipal authorities of Cleveland, under the direction of the executive of the state of Ohio.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

TONE OF SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN PRESS.

CHICAGO, September 20.—The tone of the editorials of southern papers received here is exceedingly tender and moderate, and except for an occasional hope expressed by them that nothing but harmony between sections will result, and that for once justice may be done the south in this matter, the editorials might with equal propriety appear in northern or republican newspapers. Reports from towns and hamlets in the country show that sorrow is universal and that mourning will characterize the events of the next thirty days.

Innumerable editorials are coming to hand from papers all over the country, telling of the high esteem in which the president was held. They give evidence of tender and honest love which his sufferings inspired.

GARFIELD'S WILL.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—The president made no will. He said he was willing to trust to the courts to equally divide his property, which amounts to \$25,000, including his house in this city, which is mortgaged. Departments will remain closed until after his funeral. It is understood the remains will be in the capitol several days before being taken to Cleveland for burial.

FROM ABROAD.

LONDON, September 20.—The News says: By common consent President Garfield's life which has been passed in full view of the public, has been free from spot or blemish. Distinguished in field, able and upright in conduct, a soldier without fear and a citizen without reproach.

LONDON, September 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette this evening says: To-day there will scarcely be an Englishman in a thousand who will not read of President Garfield's death with regret as real and deep as if he had been the ruler of our own land.

UNIVERSAL MOURNING.

SYRACUSE, September 20.—The banks resolved to close until after the funeral.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The clearing house send a committee to the funeral.

MONTREAL, September 20.—The citizens are in a sympathetic mood.

BOSTON, September 20.—The courts adjourned to Tuesday.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Brown Brothers gave Mrs. Garfield \$5,000. General Grant left for Long Branch this morning.

BROOKLYN, September 20.—Many citizens did not retire last night. Every emblem of mourning was displayed this morning.

ST. LOUIS, September 20.—Everything is draped. Sorrow is profound and universal.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.—The mayor issued a proclamation on the sad event. It is desired that his remains lie in state at Independence hall.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 20.—All public offices are draped.

BOSTON, September 20.—The mayor called the city legislature together.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, September 20.—The city is draped in black.

ELBERON, September 20.—Many offers of guards to the remains.

PUBLIC MEETING IN DENVER.

DENVER, September 20.—The district court room was crowded this afternoon by citizens assembled in pursuance of the mayor's proclamation. Mayor Sopris presided. Resolutions were unanimously passed expressing the deep sorrow of the people at the loss of Garfield, sympathy with the president's mother and family and recommending that on the day of the funeral of President Garfield at the final resting place at Mentor, Ohio, all business in the city be suspended and that funeral services be held in the churches of the city during the hour of those obsequies. It was also recommended that this evening's meeting adopt some set of resolutions. At eight this evening a large open air meeting was held on Lawrence street, between 14th and 15th streets, as per call of the citizens' committee. Acting Governor Tabor presided. The meeting was addressed by Governor Tabor, Judge Symmes, General Hughes, Rev. Dr. Moore, Judge Dockery, J. E. Barnum and several other prominent citizens. The resolutions of the afternoon meeting were adopted as per recommendation.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S APPEAL FOR LAW AND ORDER.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—The following letter from General Sherman in the interest of law and order, dealing with the assassin Guiteau, will appear in this morning's Republican:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19, 8.30 p. m.

"Hon. George C. Gorham, National Republican: 'MY DEAR SIR—You and I have been comrades in civil broils and strife in California, when vigilance committee assumed rule, and we know, or think we know, how good, honest people have done some acts of violence under the honest conviction that they were doing the right thing, and we believe that Time, the great physician, will cure all things to the patient. I have occasionally and recently heard the same arguments on the streets, the same scraps of wisdom enunciated, and now at this dread hour, when our noble, brave president is lying in the agonies of death at Long Branch and the cowardly miserable wretch Guiteau is cowering in his cell at the public jail, it occurs to me that you and I should in our respective spheres, make a profitable use of our past experience. No man on earth holds in higher esteem the noble qualities of James A. Garfield than myself. I was on the point of starting to Chattanooga to-night to do honors to the heroes of Chickamauga, of whom he was one of the most prominent, but was stayed by the unfavorable report from his bedside at noon, and I shall remain here at the post of duty until the last moment of hope. At Chickamauga, eighteen years ago, Garfield was chief of staff to General Rosencrans, whose right wing was driven back by the vehement charges of Bragg's forces, and was carried along with the broken masses almost into Chattanooga, when he begged for the privilege of returning to join General George H. Thomas, whose guns told him that the heroic man still stood fast with his left wing. General Rosencrans gave him leave and he did return, running the gauntlet, joining General Thomas and serving close to his person till night enabled them to fall back in good order to Chattanooga. That was General Garfield's last fight, in which he took special pride, and I know he intended to be at Chattanooga on Wednesday to celebrate the event.

It is ordered otherwise, for he now lies by the seashore on his deathbed from a wound inflicted by the miserable wretch, Guiteau. For this man Guiteau, I ask no soldier, no citizen, to feel one particle of sympathy. On the contrary, could I make my will the law, shooting or hanging would be too good for him. But I do ask every soldier and citizen to remember that we who profess to be the most loyal nation on earth, uphold the sacred promises of the law. There is no merit in obeying an agreeable law, but there is glory and heroism in submitting gracefully to an oppressive one.

To answer for capital or otherwise famous crime, on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury and in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed. This is a solemn contract of the government, binding on the consciences of all. Should our president die, the murderer is entitled to a speedy trial by jury, and I hope he will have justice done; but it is not my office or yours, or anybody's except the regular courts of this district which are in undisputed power. Violence in any form will bring reproach on us all, on the country at large and especially on the United States District of Columbia. All the circumstances of the shooting, of the long heroic struggle for life impress me so strongly that I would be ashamed of my country if they mingled with their feelings of grief any thought of vengeance. 'Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord. I trust the public press will order the decorum which has prevailed since the saddest of all days in Washington, July 2nd, 1861.

Sincerely your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Disorders and Functional Derangement attendant upon Debility. In T-215 bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles \$4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen all praise it for its unexcelled efficacy in restoring the system to health, and its pleasant and pure taste. Sold by Druggists and by D. D. Dewey & Co., 40 Dey St., New York.

Tonic.—Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions.

WATERBURY.

Castoria—35 doses

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAU LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Swells, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

Governor's Proclamation.
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, DENVER, Sept. 21.
To the People of Colorado.

To-day the nation mourns the loss of an honored and beloved president. For a second time in our nation's history another page is added to the crimson record of the assassin, and the name of James A. Garfield becomes linked with that of the immortal Lincoln in the roll of the nation's martyrs. A pure and noble heart, allied to a nature that acknowledged no higher motive than the welfare of his country, his memory will live in the hearts of the American people as a citizen who was loyal and true to every trust; as a soldier who was brave and gallant in the maintenance of the glory of the republic; as a statesman whose counsel was wise and whose unswerving honesty of purpose and firmness of character gave to the people of the nation an implicit faith in his ability to guard that nation's honor; as a president who recognized no higher law than the sacred trust of a republican government, and as a hero who fell a victim to the bullet of an assassin, and after months of untold suffering and agony, found peace in death. In view of the most sad and sorrowful dispensation, and to give all people an opportunity of paying an humble tribute to the memory of the deceased president, I, J. A. W. Tabor, Lieutenant-governor, acting governor of the state of Colorado, do hereby designate Monday, the twenty-sixth, to be observed as a day of mourning and prayer; and I do hereby request all good citizens throughout the state to assemble upon that day and by such ceremonies as may seem fitting and suitable, unite in paying a last tribute of respect to the honored dead.

[Signed] H. A. W. Tabor,
Lieut.-Governor, acting Governor.
Attest, W. H. Melburn,
Secretary of State.

Republican County Convention.

Notice is hereby given that a republican county convention will be held at Court House hall, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Saturday, October 15th, 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing eleven delegates to the district convention to be held at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Tuesday, October 18th, 1881.

Also for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be filled by the people at the coming election in El Paso county, as follows:

- One candidate for county commissioner.
- One candidate for county clerk.
- One candidate for county sheriff.
- One candidate for county assessor.
- One candidate for county treasurer.
- One candidate for county surveyor.
- One candidate for county superintendent of schools.
- One candidate for county coroner.

And to transact such other business as may properly come before said convention.

- The several precincts of the county will be entitled to send delegates as follows, to-wit:
- Precinct No. 1, Bijou Basin, one delegate.
 - Precinct No. 2, Table Rock, two delegates.
 - Precinct No. 3, Monument, three delegates.
 - Precinct No. 4, Husted, two delegates.
 - Precinct No. 5, Colorado City, three delegates.
 - Precinct No. 6, Colorado Springs, twenty delegates.
 - Precinct No. 7, Fountain, two delegates.
 - Precinct No. 8, El Paso, two delegates.
 - Precinct No. 9, Summit Park, one delegate.
 - Precinct No. 10, Florissant, two delegates.
 - Precinct No. 11, Manitou, three delegates.
 - Precinct No. 12, Four Mile, one delegate.
 - Precinct No. 13, Turkey Creek, one delegate.
 - Precinct No. 14, Edgerton, one delegate.
 - Precinct No. 15, Big Sandy, two delegates.
 - Precinct No. 16, Fisher's Hill, two delegates.

The county central committee suggests that the primaries for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention be held at the usual voting places in the several precincts on Saturday, the 8th day of October, 1881, at three o'clock p. m.

By order of county central committee.
Dated September 22, 1881.

E. J. Eaton, Secretary.
W. A. Smith, Chairman.

MANITOU.

A Meeting Held and Resolutions of Sympathy Passed.

A large and fully-attended meeting of the citizens of Manitou was held in the school house on Tuesday evening. Mayor Nichols was elected to serve as chairman and Daniel D. Desmond as secretary. On motion of C. W. Barker, Mayor Nichols, D. D. Desmond, W. D. Awin were appointed a committee to draw up suitable resolutions expressing the sympathy of the people in the great national loss sustained by the death of James A. Garfield, the president of the United States. The committee reported the annexed resolutions, and on motion of Hon. C. W. Barker they were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The nation has again by the hand of an assassin been bereft of another beloved president; and

WHEREAS, In private life the late James A. Garfield was one of the world's faithful, conscientious and unselfish workers, a genial companion, a tender husband, a kind father and a man of large-hearted benevolence; and

WHEREAS, In public life he was a patriotic soldier, a scholarly and wise statesman, a man tried and trusted in high public offices, and whose public career the untimely death of future history will be compelled to admit was without blot or stain, and which career was climaxed by his elevation to the highest office in the gift of this nation; and

WHEREAS, As the chief executive of our government the same wisdom and firmness which has marked him as the man for the place has characterized his career there and made him a dearly beloved and admired chief magistrate; therefore be it

Resolved, That through the long and painful illness of the late president, Jas. A. Garfield, the heart of a great nation has been with the anxiety of fond sympathy and the great people have lent a willing ear to deceptive hope and eagerly listened for sounds on the telegraphic wire with which to suppress the rising fear; that in his death this great nation has sustained a most calamitous shock and 50,000,000 have each suffered a personal bereavement; and further be it

Resolved, That we express deep feelings of condolence and sympathy for the widow and her children, the grieving mother of the president, in this their crushing and heart-rending bereavement; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this town, and published in the Colorado Springs papers.

Capital or no Capital, That's the Question.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 18, 1881.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

The enthusiasm upon the capital question is certainly a very agreeable fact to every one interested in the future of Colorado Springs. The appointment of the committee of eleven is accepted as a step in the right direction, and the personnel of the committee is an assurance that the people of Colorado Springs mean business.

I subscribe to the generally expressed opinion that if any other candidate for capital honors, than Colorado Springs, should secure the second place at the pending election, that the final selection of Denver is a foregone conclusion.

In order that Colorado Springs should secure the second place, each individual vote is important. In order to secure to Colorado Springs a full vote from El Paso county, not to say from the city itself, it is imperative that there should be enough interest in the result of the general election outside of the capital issue to bring the people to the polls.

If an interest in the capital issue alone is relied upon to secure a full vote, failure to secure that result is inevitable.

Contrast for a moment, if you please, the situation in Denver, Leadville and Pueblo with that of Colorado Springs. In each of said three named cities and their respective counties, the two great political parties of the country are so divided, as to secure a sharp contest for the county offices, and as a consequence a full ballot is cast. Whether fortunately or not, on general principles, certainly unfortunately for Colorado Springs, so far as her interest in the capital issue is concerned, the very opposite state of facts exists here. To such an extent is this a fact that even a formal contest for the county offices is improbable. Say what we may, hope as we may, nothing short of a warmly contested fight between rival candidates, calling the friends of each from personal consideration, can secure a full vote. The full vote of El Paso has never been cast at any election. To hope for it, with no other motive power to draw the busy not to say indifferent electors to the polls, is worse than ridiculous, in view of the interest involved to Colorado Springs, not to say to the state at large, is little short of madness.

I do not hesitate to state, and I put it mildly, that with the interest in the location of the capital alone, to bring out the vote, the vote of El Paso county in favor of Colorado Springs will fall five hundred short of what it would be with other issues, personal and political, operating as an incentive to the degree that they will operate in the other cities named.

I do not believe any intelligent, well-informed gentleman will take issue with me upon this proposition, certainly none so well informed as the committee of eleven. Now comes the rub, what are we to do?

Submit to a loss of five hundred votes in El Paso county? Would it not be as well to give up the contest? Can we hope to win the battle when we do not rally our friends at home? I may be an enthusiast, but I regard the question of the permanent location of the capital of the centennial state as perhaps the most important in its far-reaching results of any ever submitted to the suffrages of the people of the state.

Looking at it from this impersonal plane, which the immensity of its importance to the welfare of the whole state for all time, humanly speaking, with its teeming thousands of population, demands, the mere selfish interest of any locality in securing it as a prize is too insignificant for serious consideration. But I forbear. The question is how shall Colorado Springs receive a full vote from its friends in El Paso county.

Manifestly only by a sharp contest at the polls, and a political contest being out of the question, only by a sharp personal contest. An elaboration of this proposition would be an insult to the common sense of El Paso county. How can this contest be secured? Simply by ignoring politics in the coming campaign. Are the friends of Colorado Springs sufficiently earnest to do this?

If not, farewell to the fair hopes of Colorado Springs, and a graceful acquiescence in Denver securing the prize with all that implies.

Otherwise, let the respective committees of the two political organizations meet and resolve that in the pending campaign, no political convention shall be called or candidate nominated, and no question of party fealty hereafter permitted, as to the vote or conduct in the campaign, of any citizens of El Paso county, but that there shall be an open, free, fair fight, between all aspirants for county and minor offices, and my word for it, there will be such a vote cast at the coming election as shall be without precedent, and the vote for the selection for Colorado Springs as the future capital of Colorado will approximate the unanimity of El Paso; and just here, to ward off capricious criticism, permit me to say that neither I nor any relative, friend or protégé of mine will be a candidate for any position whatever, and that I shall be strictly an independent, and if the result of the election shall retain every present occupant of office in El Paso county, I shall be right well pleased.

Are you, Mr. Editor, as the editor of a party organ in the party you so efficiently represent, prepared for such an issue?

I know the sacrifice is a hard one. It is no less a necessary one. Humbly I believe upon this issue hangs the fate of our capital aspirations.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

D. & R. G. Earnings.

Below we give the earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, for the second week of September, from the 8th to the 14th inclusive:

PHREIGHT.

Ordinary.....\$72,222.73

Tr & construction.....10,810.00

Government.....8,898.31

Total freight.....\$91,931.04

PASSENGER.

Ordinary.....\$37,624.48

U. S. troops.....4,618.00

Expresses.....5,321.22

U. S. mails.....481.50

Total passenger.....\$48,045.20

Miscellaneous.....\$140,172.47

Total.....\$140,172.47

Earnings same week 1880.....\$98,747.47

Miles operated in 1881, 682.

Miles operated in 1880, 641.

OUT WEST.

Durango is just one year old to-day.

The Leadville officers have opened a raid on the vagrants and gamblers.

The total receipts at the state fair were \$14,000, of which amount \$4,000 was paid out in premiums exclusive of the \$1,500 speed premiums.

Paul DuChailin the celebrated South American explorer is in New Mexico. He is gathering material for a work on New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico.

The J. B. Orman Hose company of Pueblo has been reorganized owing to the reason that the members of the company have not been acting in harmony for some time.

The Garfield Banner is the name of a new paper published at Tin Cup, Colorado. It is a large, seven column quarto sheet, and is edited and published by A. E. Saxy.

"Big Nat," a noted train robber, was captured at Leadville on Saturday by Detective Duckworth.

Judge Ward, of Leadville, has announced his intention of retiring from the bench of the district court.

A Trinidad builder advertises for a car load of carpenters. Trinidad must be having a building boom.

It is estimated that there are between 500,000 and 600,000 cattle taking their living out of Colorado grass.

A new fifty-ton mill is to be erected at Empire, Colorado. Bancroft's process for the treatment of low grade gold ores is to be used.

The total valuable taxable property in Las Animas county is \$2,051,497 of which amount \$729,556 is railroad assessment.

A new fifty-ton mill is to be erected at Empire, Colorado. Bancroft's process for the treatment of low grade gold ores is to be used.

A gang of horse thieves have made their headquarters in the vicinity of Tin Cup who are stealing animals and running them out of sight.

A company is being formed at Fort Collins with a stock capital of \$70,000 for the purpose of erecting water works for that city.

A mine of excellent coal, and plenty of it, has been discovered near Grizzly Creek, North Park, and about fifteen miles from Laramie City.

The school census for 1881 shows that there are 487 persons of school age in the Fort Collins district. This is a large increase over last year.

Marble is now being produced from a quarry near Mayville, which is pronounced by experts to be as good as can be found in the United States.

According to Fish Commissioner Robert A. Johnson's report four persons have been arrested during the past month for the violation of the state fish laws and fined \$50 each.

Longmont is to have an opera house which will cost \$14,000.

An Evans farmer threshed 1,186 bushels of wheat in six hours last week.

Bona Hensel has again resumed journalistic work on the Pueblo Chieftain.

A large number of young calves are dying in North Park with a disease known as black leg.

The Fourth U. S. cavalry is said to be made up of the best lot of Indian fighters in the army.

The electric light towers at Denver continue to burn very unsteadily and the citizens are becoming dissatisfied.

One thousand coolies from China will arrive at San Francisco in a few days to work on the railroads in New Mexico.

The Poncha Springs smelter made its first blow yesterday. The smelter has 1,200 tons of ore on hand and has every prospect of a continuous supply.

The Robinson Consolidated mining company paid another dividend of \$50,000 on Friday. The August remittances from this mine amounted to \$150,000.

Durango is putting on the airs of a metropolis. She has a beer garden, the telephone, gets the associated press dispatches, and there is a Catholic fair in progress.

Chief of Police Cook of Denver, gave the police force of that city a grand supper the other day in honor of the good and efficient work they have been doing lately.

No better investment could be made in Colorado to-day than the purchase of a good sized tract of land covered with loco weeds. One crop just harvested will cost the state \$7,200.

A few years ago 7,000 feet was considered too high an altitude for the successful cultivation of grains. To-day the San Luis Valley, with an elevation of 7,500, sends the best agricultural exhibits to the state fair.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Now is your time to get cheap jewelry and silverware at G. S. Robbins, next door to the post office.

Mr. F. E. Robinson was the recipient of many congratulations because he let slip the remark that it was a girl.

Mr. F. P. Lombard returned from an extended eastern visit on Sunday. He leaves in a few days for the San Juan country to look after his mining interests.

Surveyors were busy yesterday staking off the ground for the excavation for the new hotel. Architect Furber assures us that work will be commenced in a very few days.

The Manitou house will close for the season to-day. The house has had, under Mr. Jennings' management, one of the most successful seasons known to Colorado hotels.

Dr. W. S. Cockrell, of the United States army and a son of Senator Francis Marion Cockrell, of Missouri, is sojourning in the city for a few days. He is registered at the Colorado Springs hotel.

Mr. C. J. Roberts, for years connected with the Cincinnati Times-Star, has assumed the position of publisher and editor of the Magnet. It will in the future be issued on Saturdays instead of Wednesdays.

Oliver Johnson, the colored man charged with disturbing the peace, will be tried in Justice Bentley's court this morning at 9 o'clock.

Mrs. George Aux left for Chicago on the morning express yesterday. She takes with her her daughter who is unable to live in this high altitude.

Mr. J. R. Wheeler, father of Alderman Wheeler, died at La Crosse, Wisconsin, on Sunday last, some time before his son reached his bedside.

Mr. George Aux will continue to keep his Manitou stable open during the winter, instead of shutting it up as heretofore. He will also run a small boarding and livery stable in this city.

News was received in the city on Monday of the death of Mr. Izor Stewart which occurred at Bellefontaine, Ohio. Mr. Stewart has many friends in Colorado Springs who will regret to hear of his sudden but not altogether unexpected death.

Mr. W. L. Maginnis, of the Daily Gannett News-Democrat, spent Sunday in the city. He was on his way home from Denver, where he had been in attendance at the state fair.

Mr. Maginnis is one of the youngest and brightest of Colorado journalists.

Mr. J. J. Sloan, a well known farmer of Atchison county, Kansas, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Phil. Mosser.

Owing to the death of the president the musical and literary entertainment of the W. C. T. U. will be postponed until Tuesday, 27th inst.

Mr. Cassius M. Croft is an expert Spanish scholar and we understand that he will require the waiters at the New England Kitchen in the future to use that language. Those not capable of doing so will be disposed of by charge.

Dr. F. D. Sanford was yesterday the recipient of a handsome topaz watch chain, on the face of which was the design of a horse cart in gold. It was given to the doctor by Mr. O. L. Goffrey as an acknowledgment of kind services paid him by the doctor after he was injured on the track on the last day of the tournament. Mr. Sanford feels very proud of the gift, and well he may, for it is very unique and handsome. It was made by Mr. A. Allen, the jeweler.

The St. Louis Practical Photographer speaking of the national photographic convention held in the American Institute building, New York city, August 15th to 19th inclusive, pays Mr. F. A. Nims of this city the following deserved compliment: "F. A. Nims, of Colorado Springs, Col., has a collection of stereo and single views of points in that far-off section of our country, taken on dry and wet plates. Here might be made a contrast; Colorado, 2,000 miles from New York; an artist can find time to get up a collection, pay express charges to the convention to make an exhibit for the benefit of the fraternity at large, and New York City, Philadelphia and Boston give it the cold shoulder. Photographers take a note of this."

A young man whose name we could not learn, who has been in the employ of Mr. G. S. Holmes at his ranch this side of Colorado City, yesterday forged an order for clothing on F. E. Dow. The young man tried on a suit of clothing which he concluded he would take, and offered in payment an order signed by Mr. Holmes. Mr. Dow, suspecting that things were not just right, before giving up the clothes took the order to Mr. Holmes' store to ascertain whether it was good or not. While he was absent from the store the young fellow took the opportunity to make himself scarce, since which time he has not been seen.

A Poem.

New York, September 20.—Poet J. G. Holland publishes the following in the Tribune under the head

THE END.

A wasp flew out upon our fairest son,
And stung him to the quick with poisoned shaft.

The while he chattered carelessly and laughed
And knew not of the fatal mischief done.

And so this life amid our love began,
Enveloped by the hellish craft.

Was drunk by death in one long feverish
drugged.

And he was lost, our priceless precious one,
Oh! mystery of blind remorseless fate,
Oh! cruel end of a most careless hate,
That life so mean should murder life so great.

What is there left to us who think and feel,
Who have no remedy and no appeal
But damn the wasp and crush him under heel?

EL PASO COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Its Fourteenth Annual Meeting in the Presbyterian Church this Evening.

The fourteenth annual meeting of El Paso County Bible society will be held in the Presbyterian church of Colorado Springs at 7.30 o'clock this evening, September 18, 1881. Exercises as follows:

1. Devotional exercises conducted by several clergymen.

2. Report of Treasurer E. P. Howbert.

3. Address by Dist. Supt. A. B. S. Rev. W. McCandlish of Omaha, Neb. Subject—"General claims of the Bible and work of the A. B. S.;" twelve minutes.

4. Address by Rev. W. L. Slutz, pastor of M. E. church. Subject—"Bible biography—its lessons;" ten minutes.

5. "The Revision of the New Testament"—volunteer addresses; ten minutes.

6. Collection in aid of El Paso County Bible society.

7. Election of officers for ensuing year.

This meeting will be a union of the Protestant churches of the city and is expected to be one of deep interest to all lovers of the Bible.

E. A. COLBURN,
Pres. El Paso Co. B. S.

WILL D. GARY, Sec.

Some of the prisoners in the Las Vegas jail tried to escape on Tuesday night. Their attempt was a failure, and one of their number was fatally wounded by a guard.

CITY LOTS, CITY LOTS,

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF TOWN. ALSO CHEAP LOTS IN

PARRISH'S ADDITION.

GARDEN TRACTS

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Ranches, Ranches.

COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE.

In all parts of. Apply to

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COLORADO COLLEGE

Brief Biographies of the New Members of the Faculty.

Numerous Other Notes of General Interest.

The college has increased its corps of teachers, and it may be a matter of interest to read the following brief sketches of the new professors:

GEORGE NATHANIEL MAIDEN,

professor of history and political science, and principal of the preparatory department in Colorado college, was born in Concord, N. H. After fitting for college at Meriden, N. H., under Dr. Cyrus Richards, he pursued a portion of the college studies privately. For a time he was engaged in tutoring boys for college, and afterwards studied theology at Bangor, Me. At the end of a five years' pastorate in Farmington, Me., he spent a year in traveling in Europe and the east. He was then settled as pastor for nearly five years in South Weymouth, Mass. He was still at South Weymouth when last spring he was elected to his present position. At one time he was connected for about a year and a half with branch work of the Howard university at Washington, D. C. Professor Maiden has charge of the pupils who study in the chapel, and in the absence of President Tenney will be acting president of the college.

GEORGE H. STONE,

professor of geology, was born in the state of New York. He prepared for college at Williamstown, N. Y., in a school in which Miss Bump was then a teacher. He was graduated in 1868 by the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn. In 1870 he was a member of the Harvard geological class. Since his graduation in 1868 he has taught in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., and in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College at Kent's Hill, Me. From this latter institution he comes to us. Mr. Stone has been engaged in the study of the geology of Maine, especially surface geology and glacial geology. The results of his labors are now being published—some are already published—in the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and by the Boston Society of Natural History, and the Portland Society of Natural History. He has done a great deal of correspondence with particular individuals, but until the present year not much of his writing has been published. His chief reason for coming west was the desire to study the geology of this region. He finds here a new and different field of labor. He expects to run over this region as fast as possible, and his method of teaching will be largely by field work. Professor Stone's coming into the new west is a matter of importance to scientific men, and new and valuable discoveries may reasonably be looked for. Mr. Stone served three years during the civil war, first in the Pennsylvania artillery and afterward as a private in the signal corps. While before Charleston he discovered the rebel cipher and was as able as the enemy themselves to read the rebel signals.

ALFRED TERRY BACON,

Teacher in the preparatory department, was born in New Haven, Conn., and graduated at Yale College in the class of 1878. The first year after graduating he spent in preparing young men for college. During a part of the year 1875 he traveled in the West Indies, and parts of the years 1875 and 1876 he spent in

traveling in Europe. In the autumn of 1878

health, and has spent the intervening three years either in this state or in Wyoming.

During the past year he has been, and at the present time still is, interested in the cattle business. But his personal work during the past year has been mainly writing for the press. He is a contributor to Lippincott's Magazine, of Philadelphia, Good Company, of Springfield, Mass., the Independent and the New York Evening Post. Mr. Bacon is a son of Dr. Leonard Bacon, and brother to Leonard Woolsey Bacon, both prominent Congregational clergymen and well-known writers.

CONDENSED NOTES.

The question of literary societies is not yet settled. In response to a call signed by a number of students a meeting was held in the chapel last Friday afternoon to organize a new society. Mr. Halseck was appointed chairman, and May L. Neal secretary. Jessie M. Rowe, of the Philocallian society, Tuckerman, of the Phi Delta Psi, and Hooke, who is a new student and not a member of any society, were appointed a committee to report a constitution and rules. This committee will report to a meeting to be held next Friday morning after the memorial service. There has been some hope that both of the old societies would dissolve or suspend, and that in this way the students best fitted for the work might be brought together in one society. Present indications, however, are that both societies will continue. There seems to be a willingness on the part of each society to admit members of either sex.

